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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/09303</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 23 May 1997 (23.05.97)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/018,228 24 May 1996 (24.05.96) US 60/023,442 23 August 1996 (23.08.96) US</p> <p>(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US Filed on 60/018,228 (CJP) 24 May 1996 (24.05.96)</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BIOGEN, INC. [US/US]; 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SANICOLA-NADEL, Michele [US/US]; 4 Maple Road, Winchester, MA 01890 (US). BONVENTRE, Joseph. V. [US/US]; 101 Boston Post Road, Wayland, MA 01778 (US). HESSION, Catherine, A. [US/US]; 35 Otis Hill Road, Hingham, MA 02043</p>		<p>(US). ICHIMURA, Takaharu [JP/US]; 32 Bradbury Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 (US). WEI, Henry [CN/US]; 62 Farwell Street, Newton, MA 02142 (US). CATE, Richard, L. [US/US]; 64 Arrowhead Road, Weston, MA 02193 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: LEVINE, Leslie, M.; Biogen, Inc., 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142 (US).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</p>	
<p>(54) Title: MODULATORS OF TISSUE REGENERATION</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Proteins which are upregulated in injured or regenerating tissues, as well as the DNA encoding these proteins, are disclosed, as well as therapeutic compositions and methods of treatment encompassing these compounds.</p>			

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MODULATORS OF TISSUE REGENERATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to proteins which are upregulated in injured or regenerating tissues, as well as to the DNA encoding these proteins. The invention further relates to therapeutic compositions and methods of treatment encompassing these proteins.

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A dynamic remodeling of tissue architecture occurs during development and during tissue repair after injury. To study this process, we have focused on a model of kidney injury caused by an ischemia-reperfusion insult.

The kidney is able to repair damage to the proximal tubule epithelium through a complex series of events involving cell death, proliferation of surviving proximal tubule epithelial cells, formation of poorly differentiated regenerative epithelium over the denuded basement membrane, and differentiation of the regenerative epithelium to form a fully functional proximal tubule epithelial cells (Wallin et al., *Lab. Invest.* 66:474-484, 1992; Witzgall et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13:1933-1942, 1994; Ichimura et al., *Am. J. Physiol.* 269:F653-662, 1995; Thadhani et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 334:1448-1460, 1996). Growth factors such as IGF, EGF, and HGF have been implicated in this process of repair, as has the endothelial cell adhesion molecule ICAM-1. However, the mechanisms by which the tubular epithelial cells are restored are still not understood.

To identify molecules involved in process of injury and repair of the tubular epithelium, we analyzed the difference in the mRNA populations between injured/regenerating and normal kidneys using representational difference analysis (RDA). RDA is a PCR-based method for subtraction which yields target tissue or cell specific cDNA fragments by repetitive subtraction and amplification (Hubank and Schutz, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 22:5640-5648, 1994).

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally provides Kidney Injury-related Molecules (each of which is henceforth called a "KIM") which are upregulated in renal tissue after injury to the kidney. The KIM proteins and peptides of the invention, as well as their agonists and antagonists, and their corresponding are useful in a variety of therapeutic interventions.

The invention provides a purified and isolated DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. The invention also includes the complementary strands of these sequences, DNA molecules which hybridize under stringent conditions to the aforementioned DNA molecules, and DNA molecules which, but for the degeneracy of the genetic code, would hybridize to any of the DNA molecules defined above. These DNA molecules may be recombinant, and may be operably linked to an expression control sequence.

The invention further provides a vector comprising a purified and isolated DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6, or one of the other DNA molecules defined above. This vector may be a biologically functional plasmid or viral DNA vector. One embodiment of the invention provides a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell stably transformed or transfected by a vector comprising a DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. In another embodiment of the invention, a process is provided for the production of a KIM polypeptide product encoded by a DNA molecule as described above; the process involves growing, under suitable culture conditions, prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells transformed or transfected with the DNA molecule in a manner allowing expression of the DNA molecule, and recovering the polypeptide product of said expression.

A purified and isolated human KIM protein substantially free of other human proteins is specifically within the invention, as is a process for the production of a polypeptide product having part or all of the primary structural conformation and the biological activity of a KIM protein. KIM proteins of the invention may have an amino acid sequence which comprises SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or SEQ ID NO:7, or may be a variant of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, or a purified and isolated protein encoded by the DNA of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. These proteins can be provided substantially free of other human proteins. The invention further includes variants of these proteins, such as soluble

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variants or fusion proteins. KIM fusion proteins of the invention may comprise an immunoglobulin, a toxin, an imageable compound or a radionuclide.

The invention also provides a specific monoclonal antibody to the KIM proteins described above. The anti-KIM antibody may be associated with a toxin, imageable compound or radionuclide. Further taught is a hybridoma cell line which produces such a specific antibody.

5 Pharmaceutical compositions are also within the scope of the invention. A pharmaceutical composition of the invention may comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a KIM protein or anti-KIM antibody of the invention, along with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.

10 Diagnostic methods are within the invention, such as assessing the presence or course of resolution of renal injury by measuring the concentration of KIM in urine, serum, or urine sediment of patients who have or who are at risk of developing renal disease.

15 Methods of treatment of the invention include treating patients with therapeutically effective amounts of KIM, KIM variants, KIM analogs, KIM fusion proteins, KIM agonists, and antibodies to KIM or to KIM ligands. Other therapeutic compounds of the invention include KIM ligands, anti-KIM antibodies, and fusions proteins of KIM ligands. These compounds can be useful in therapeutic methods which either stimulate or inhibit cellular responses that are dependent on KIM function.

20 Further methods of the invention inhibit the growth of KIM-expressing tumor cells by contacting the cells with a fusion protein of a KIM ligand and either a toxin or radionuclide, or with an anti-KIM antibody conjugated to a toxin or to a radionuclide. Likewise, growth of tumor cells which express KIM ligand may be inhibited by contacting the cells with a fusion protein of a KIM and either a toxin or radionuclide, or with an anti-KIM ligand antibody conjugated to a toxin or to a radionuclide.

25 The invention also encompasses methods of gene therapy. These include a method of treating a subject with a renal disorder, a method of promoting growth of new tissue in a subject, and a method of promoting survival of damaged tissue in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a vector which includes DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

30 The compounds of the invention are also useful for imaging tissues, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. One such method involves targeting an imageable compound to a cell expressing a protein

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of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, comprising contacting the cell with either a monoclonal antibody of the invention or a fusion protein comprising a protein as described above, fused to an imageable compound. For *in vivo* methods, the cell is within a subject, and the protein or the monoclonal antibody is administered to the subject.

5 The invention also includes diagnostic methods, such as a method of identifying damage or regeneration of renal cells in a subject, comprising comparing the level of expression of either SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6 in renal cells of the subject to a control level of expression of the sequence in control renal cells. Another method of the invention includes identifying upregulation of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or
10 SEQ ID NO:6 in cells comprising contacting the cells with an antisense probe and measuring hybridization to RNA within the cell.

15 A further embodiment of the diagnostic methods of the invention includes assessing the presence or concentration of a molecule of the invention either in urine, serum, or other body fluids, or in urine sediment or tissue samples. The measured injury-related molecule can be correlated with the presence, extent or course of a pathologic process. This correlation can also be used to assess the efficacy of a therapeutic regime.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is the nucleotide sequence of rat clone cDNA 3-2, with putative protein reading frame of 615 to 1535.

20 FIGURE 2 is a listing of the cDNA sequence of rat clone 1-7, with putative protein reading frame of 145 to 1065.

FIGURE 3 is a listing of the cDNA sequence of rat clone 4-7, with putative protein reading frame of 107 to 1822.

25 FIGURE 4 is a listing of the cDNA and deduced amino acid sequences of human clone HI3-10-85, with putative protein reading frame of 1 to 1002. The upper line of the listing is the cDNA

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sequence (SEQ ID NO:6), and the lower line is the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:7).

FIGURE 5 is a BESTFIT comparison of the nucleotide sequence of human clone H13-10-85 with that of rat clone 3-2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

We identified KIM genes by analyzing differences in mRNA expression between regenerating and normal kidneys using representational difference analysis (RDA). RDA is a PCR-based method for subtraction which yields target tissue or cell-specific cDNA fragments by repetitive subtraction and amplification. The cDNA representation from 48 hr postischemic 10 adult rat kidney RNA is subtracted with the sample from normal (sham-operated) adult rat kidney. In this procedure, sequences which are common to both postischemic and to normal kidney samples are removed, leaving those sequences which are significantly expressed only in the injured kidney tissue. Such genes encode proteins that may be therapeutically beneficial for renal disorders or involved in the injury process. Several clones have been obtained, sequenced 15 and characterized. The clones are then investigated for their expression patterns during kidney repair, development and tissue distribution by northern analysis and RNA *in situ* hybridization.

Sequence Identification Numbers

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences referred to in the specification have been given the following sequence identification numbers:

20 SEQ ID NO:1 - nucleotide sequence of rat 3-2 cDNA insert
 SEQ ID NO:2 - nucleotide sequence of rat 1-7 cDNA insert
 SEQ ID NO:3 - amino acid sequence of rat KIM-1, encoded by rat 3-2 and 1-7 cDNA's
 SEQ ID NO:4 - nucleotide sequence of rat 4-7 cDNA insert
 SEQ ID NO:5 - amino acid sequence encoded by 4-7 cDNA insert
25 SEQ ID NO:6 - nucleotide sequence of human cDNA clone H13-10-85
 SEQ ID NO:7 - amino acid sequence encoded by human cDNA clone H13-10-85

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Definitions of Terms

A "KIM protein", herein used synonymously with "KIM", is a protein encoded by mRNA which is selectively upregulated following injury to a kidney. One group of KIM proteins of interest includes those coded for by mRNA which is selectively upregulated at any

5 time within one week following any insult which results in injury to renal tissue. Examples of times at which such upregulation might be identified include 10 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours or 96 hours following an insult. Examples of types of insults include those resulting in ischemic, toxic or other types of injury.

A "KIM agonist" is a molecule which can specifically trigger a cellular response 10 normally triggered by the interaction of KIM with a KIM ligand. A KIM agonist can be a KIM variant, or a specific antibody to KIM, or a soluble form of the KIM ligand.

A "KIM antagonist" is a molecule which can specifically associate with a KIM ligand or KIM, thereby blocking or otherwise inhibiting KIM binding to the KIM ligand. The antagonist binding blocks or inhibits cellular responses which would otherwise be triggered by ligation of 15 the KIM ligand with KIM or with a KIM agonist. Examples of KIM antagonists include certain KIM variants, KIM fusion proteins and specific antibodies to a KIM ligand or KIM.

A "KIM ligand" is any molecule which noncovalently and specifically binds to a KIM protein. Such a ligand can be a protein, peptide, steroid, antibody, amino acid derivative, or other type molecule, in any form, including naturally-occurring, recombinantly produced, or otherwise 20 synthetic. A KIM ligand can be in any form, including soluble, membrane-bound, or part of a fusion construct with immunoglobulin, fatty acid, or other moieties. The KIM ligand may be an integrin. A membrane-bound KIM ligand can act as a receptor which, when bound to or associated with KIM, triggers a cellular response. In some interactions, KIM may associate with more than a single KIM ligand, or may associate with a KIM ligand as part of a complex with 25 one or more other molecules or cofactors. In a situation where both the KIM and the KIM ligand are bound to cell membranes, the KIM may associate and react with KIM ligand which is bound to the same cell as the KIM, or it may associate and react with KIM ligand be bound to a second cell. Where the KIM ligation occurs between molecules bound to different cells, the two 30 cells may be the same or different with respect to cellular type or origin, phenotypic or metabolic condition, or type or degree of cellular response (e.g., growth, differentiation or apoptosis) to a given stimulus. "KIM ligation" refers to the contact and binding of KIM with a KIM ligand.

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By "alignment of sequences" is meant the positioning of one sequence, either nucleotide or amino acid, with that of another, to allow a comparison of the sequence of relevant portions of one with that of the other. An example of one method of this procedure is given in Needleman et al. (J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-453, 1970). The method may be implemented conveniently by

5 computer programs such as the Align program (DNAstar, Inc.). As will be understood by those skilled in the art, homologous or functionally equivalent sequences include functionally equivalent arrangements of the cysteine residues within the conserved cysteine skeleton, including amino acid insertions or deletions which alter the linear arrangement of these cysteines, but do not materially impair their relationship in the folded structure of the protein. Therefore,

10 internal gaps and amino acid insertions in the candidate sequence are ignored for purposes of calculating the level of amino acid sequence homology or identity between the candidate and reference sequences. One characteristic frequently used in establishing the homology of proteins is the similarity of the number and location of the cysteine residues between one protein and another.

15 "Antisense DNA" refers to the sequence of chromosomal DNA that is transcribed.

An "antisense probe" is a probe which comprises at least a portion of the antisense DNA for a nucleic acid portion of interest.

By "cloning" is meant the use of *in vitro* recombination techniques to insert a particular gene or other DNA sequence into a vector molecule. In order to successfully clone a desired

20 gene, it is necessary to employ methods for generating DNA fragments, for joining the fragments to vector molecules, for introducing the composite DNA molecule into a host cell in which it can replicate, and for selecting the clone having the target gene from amongst the recipient host cells.

By "cDNA" is meant complementary or copy DNA produced from an RNA template by the action of RNA-dependent DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase). Thus a "cDNA clone"

25 means a duplex DNA sequence complementary to an RNA molecule of interest, carried in a cloning vector.

By "cDNA library" is meant a collection of recombinant DNA molecules containing cDNA inserts which together comprise a representation of the mRNA molecules present in an entire organism or tissue, depending on the source of the RNA templates. Such a cDNA library

30 may be prepared by methods known to those of skill, and described, for example, in Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, *supra*. Generally, RNA is first isolated from the

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cells of an organism from whose genome it is desired to clone a particular gene. Preferred for the purposes of the present invention are mammalian, and particularly human, cell lines. Alternatively, RNA may be isolated from a tumor cell, derived from an animal tumor, and preferably from a human tumor. Thus, a library may be prepared from, for example, a human 5 adrenal tumor, but any tumor may be used.

As used herein, the term "DNA polymorphism" refers to the condition in which two or more different nucleotide sequences can exist at a particular site in DNA.

"Expression vector" includes vectors which are capable of expressing DNA sequences contained therein, i.e., the coding sequences are operably linked to other sequences capable of 10 effecting their expression. It is implied, although not always explicitly stated, that these expression vectors must be replicable in the host organisms either as episomes or as an integral part of the chromosomal DNA. A useful, but not a necessary, element of an effective expression vector is a marker encoding sequence, which is a sequence encoding a protein which results in a phenotypic property (such as tetracycline resistance) of the cells containing the protein which 15 permits those cells to be readily identified. In sum, "expression vector" is given a functional definition, and any DNA sequence which is capable of effecting expression of a specified contained DNA code is included in this term, as it is applied to the specified sequence. As at present, such vectors are frequently in the form of plasmids, thus "plasmid" and "expression vector" are often used interchangeably. However, the invention is intended to include such other 20 forms of expression vectors which serve equivalent functions and which may, from time to time become known in the art.

By "functional derivative" is meant the "fragments", "variants", "analogs", or "chemical derivatives" of a molecule. A "fragment" of a molecule, such as any of the antigens of the present invention is meant to refer to any polypeptide subset of the molecule. A "variant" of 25 such molecules is meant to refer to a naturally occurring molecule substantially similar to either the entire molecule, or a fragment thereof. An "analog" of a molecule is meant to refer to a non-natural molecule substantially similar to either the entire molecule or a fragment thereof.

The term "gene" means a polynucleotide sequence encoding a peptide.

By "homogeneous" is meant, when referring to a peptide or DNA sequence, that the 30 primary molecular structure (i.e., the sequence of amino acids or nucleotides) of substantially all molecules present in the composition under consideration is identical.

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"Isolated" refers to a protein of the present invention, or any gene encoding any such protein, which is essentially free of other proteins or genes, respectively, or of other contaminants with which it might normally be found in nature, and as such exists in a form not found in nature.

5 The term "label" refers to a molecular moiety capable of detection including, by way of example, without limitation, radioactive isotopes, enzymes, luminescent agents, and dyes.

The term "probe" refers to a ligand of known qualities capable of selectively binding to a target antiligand. As applied to nucleic acids, the term "probe" refers to a strand of nucleic acid having a base sequence complementary to a target strand.

10 "Recombinant host cells" refers to cells which have been transformed with vectors constructed using recombinant DNA techniques. As defined herein, the antibody or modification thereof produced by a recombinant host cell is by virtue of this transformation, rather than in such lesser amounts, or more commonly, in such less than detectable amounts, as would be produced by the untransformed host.

15 By "substantially pure" is meant any protein of the present invention, or any gene encoding any such protein, which is essentially free of other proteins or genes, respectively, or of other contaminants with which it might normally be found in nature, and as such exists in a form not found in nature.

20 A molecule is said to be "substantially similar" to another molecule if the sequence of amino acids in both molecules is substantially the same, and if both molecules possess a similar biological activity. Thus, provided that two molecules possess a similar activity, they are considered variants as that term is used herein even if one of the molecules contains additional amino acid residues not found in the other, or if the sequence of amino acid residues is not identical. As used herein, a molecule is said to be a "chemical derivative" of another molecule 25 when it contains additional chemical moieties not normally a part of the molecule. Such moieties may improve the molecule's solubility, absorption, biological half life, etc. The moieties may alternatively decrease the toxicity of the molecule, eliminate or attenuate any undesirable side effect of the molecule, etc. Moieties capable of mediating such effects are disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 16th ed., Mack Publishing Co., 30 Easton, Penn. (1980).

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By "vector" is meant a DNA molecule, derived from a plasmid or bacteriophage, into which fragments of DNA may be inserted or cloned. A vector will contain one or more unique restriction sites, and may be capable of autonomous replication in a defined host or vehicle organism such that the cloned sequence is reproducible.

5 **Compounds of the Invention**

The invention includes the cDNA of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6, as well as sequences which include the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, or SEQ ID NO:6, and derivatives of these sequences. The invention also includes vectors, liposomes and other carrier vehicles which encompass these sequence or 10 derivatives of them. The invention further includes proteins transcribed from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, or SEQ ID NO:6, including but not limited to SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, and their derivatives and variants.

One embodiment of the invention includes soluble variants of a KIM protein that is usually synthesized as a membrane associated protein, and which is upregulated after injury.

15 Soluble variants lack at least a portion of the transmembrane or intra-membrane section of a native KIM protein. In some examples, the soluble variant lacks the entire transmembrane or intra-membrane section of a native KIM protein. Soluble variants include fusion proteins which encompass derivatives of KIM proteins that lack at least a portion of the transmembrane or intra-membrane section of a native KIM protein. All types of KIM fusion proteins are included, 20 particularly those which incorporate his-tag, Ig-tag, and myc-tag forms of the molecule. These KIM fusions may have characteristics which are therapeutically advantageous, such as the increased half-life conferred by the Ig-tag. Also included are fusion proteins which incorporate portions of selected domains of the KIM protein.

25 Variants can differ from naturally occurring KIM protein in amino acid sequence or in ways that do not involve sequence, or both. Variants in amino acid sequence are produced when one or more amino acids in naturally occurring KIM protein is substituted with a different natural amino acid, an amino acid derivative or non-native amino acid. Particularly preferred variants include naturally occurring KIM protein, or biologically active fragments of naturally occurring KIM protein, whose sequences differ from the wild type sequence by one or more conservative 30 amino acid substitutions, which typically have minimal influence on the secondary structure and

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hydrophobic nature of the protein or peptide. Variants may also have sequences which differ by one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions or insertions which do not abolish the KIM protein biological activity. Conservative substitutions typically include the substitution of one amino acid for another with similar characteristics such as substitutions 5 within the following groups: valine, glycine; glycine, alanine; valine, isoleucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid; asparagine, glutamine; serine, threonine; lysine, arginine; and phenylalanine, tyrosine. The non-polar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine and glutamine. The positively charged 10 (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

Other conservative substitutions can be taken from the table below, and yet others are described by Dayhoff in the *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure* (1988).

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TABLE 1: CONSERVATIVE AMINO ACID REPLACEMENTS

For Amino Acid	Code	Replace with any of
Alanine	A	D-Ala, Gly, beta-Ala, L-Cys, D-Cys
Arginine	R	D-Arg, Lys, homo-Arg, D-homo-Arg, Met, D-Met, Ile, D-Ile, Orn, D-Orn
Asparagine	N	D-Asn, Asp, D-Asp, Glu, D-Glu, Gln, D-Gln
Aspartic Acid	D	D-Asp, D-Asn, Asn, Glu, D-Glu, Gln, D-Gln
Cysteine	C	D-Cys, S-Me-Cys, Met, D-Met, Thr, D-Thr
Glutamine	Q	D-Gln, Asn, D-Asn, Glu, D-Glu, Asp, D-Asp
Glutamic Acid	E	D-Glu, D-Asp, Asp, Asn, D-Asn, Gln, D-Gln
Glycine	G	Ala, D-Ala, Pro, D-Pro, Beta-Ala, Acp
Isoleucine	I	D-Ile, Val, D-Val, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met
Leucine	L	D-Leu, Val, D-Val, Met, D-Met
Lysine	K	D-Lys, Arg, D-Arg, homo-Arg, D-homo-Arg, Met, D-Met, Ile, D-Ile, Orn, D-Orn
Methionine	M	D-Met, S-Me-Cys, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Val, D-Val, Norleu
15 Phenylalanine	F	D-Phe, Tyr, D-Thr, L-Dopa, His, D-His, Trp, D-Trp, Trans 3,4 or 5-phenylproline, cis 3,4 or 5 phenylproline

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Proline	P	D-Pro, L-I-thioazolidine-4-carboxylic acid, D- or L-1-oxazolidine-4-carboxylic acid
Serine	S	D-Ser, Thr, D-Thr, allo-Thr, Met, D-Met, Met(O), D-Met(O), Val, D-Val
Threonine	T	D-Thr, Ser, D-Ser, allo-Thr, Met, D-Met, Met(O), D-Met(O), Val, D-Val
Tyrosine	Y	D-Tyr, Phe, D-Phe, L-Dopa, His, D-His
5 Valine	V	D-Val, Leu, D-Leu, Ile, D-Ile, Met, D-Met

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Other variants within the invention are those with modifications which increase peptide stability. Such variants may contain, for example, one or more non-peptide bonds (which replace the peptide bonds) in the peptide sequence. Also included are: variants that include residues other than naturally occurring L-amino acids, such as D-amino acids or non-naturally occurring 5 or synthetic amino acids such as beta or gamma amino acids and cyclic variants. Incorporation of D- instead of L-amino acids into the polypeptide may increase its resistance to proteases. See, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,219,990.

Generally, substitutions that may be expected to induce changes in the functional properties of KIM polypeptides are those in which: (I) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., serine or 10 threonine, is substituted by a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, or alanine; (ii) a cysteine residue is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (iii) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysine, arginine or histidine, is substituted for (or by) a residue having an electronegative charge, e.g., glutamic acid or aspartic acid; or (iv) a residue having a 15 bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having such a side chain, e.g., glycine.

The peptides of this invention may also be modified by various changes such as insertions, deletions and substitutions, either conservative or nonconservative where such changes might provide for certain advantages in their use. Splice variants are specifically included in the invention.

20 In other embodiments, variants with amino acid substitutions which are less conservative may also result in desired derivatives, e.g., by causing changes in charge, conformation and other biological properties. Such substitutions would include for example, substitution of hydrophilic residue for a hydrophobic residue, substitution of a cysteine or proline for another residue, substitution of a residue having a small side chain for a residue having a bulky side chain or 25 substitution of a residue having a net positive charge for a residue having a net negative charge. When the result of a given substitution cannot be predicted with certainty, the derivatives may be readily assayed according to the methods disclosed herein to determine the presence or absence of the desired characteristics.

30 Variants within the scope of the invention include proteins and peptides with amino acid sequences having at least eighty percent homology with a KIM protein. More preferably the sequence homology is at least ninety percent, or at least ninety-five percent. For the purposes

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of determining homology the length of comparison sequences will generally be at least 8 amino acid residues, usually at least 20 amino acid residues. Variants of the compounds of the invention also includes any protein which 1) has an amino acid sequence which is at least forty percent homologous to a KIM protein of the invention, and also which 2) after being placed in an 5 optimal alignment with the KIM sequence (as depicted in Figure 5 for human and for rat KIM-1) has at least 80% of its cysteine residues aligned with cysteines in the KIM protein of the invention.

Just as it is possible to replace substituents of the scaffold, it is also possible to substitute functional groups which are bound to the scaffold with groups characterized by similar features.

10 These substitutions will initially be conservative, i.e., the replacement group will have approximately the same size, shape, hydrophobicity and charge as the original group. Non-sequence modifications may include, for example, *in vivo* or *in vitro* chemical derivatization of portions of naturally occurring KIM protein, as well as changes in acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, carboxylation or glycosylation.

15 Also included within the invention are agents which specifically bind to the protein, or a fragment of the protein (SEQ ID NO:3, 5 or 7). These agents include ligands and antibodies (including monoclonal, single chain, double chain, Fab fragments, and others, whether native, human, humanized, primatized, or chimeric). Additional descriptions of these categories of agents are in PCT application 95/16709, the specification of which is herein incorporated by reference.

20

Experimental Procedures

1. Generation of RNA from ischemic and normal rat adult kidneys

Ischemic injured rat kidneys are generated as described by Witzgall et al. (J. Clin Invest. 25 93: 2175-2188, 1994). Briefly, the renal artery and vein from one kidney of an adult Sprague-Dawley rat are clamped for 40 minutes and then reperfused. Injured kidneys are harvested from the rats at 24 hours and at 48 hours after reperfusion. Kidneys from sham-operated, normal adult Sprague-Dawley rats are also harvested.

Total RNA is prepared from the organs based on the protocol by Glisin et al. 30 (Biochemistry 13: 2633, 1974). Briefly, the harvested organs are placed immediately into GNC

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buffer (4M guanidine thiocyanate, 0.5% SDS, 25mM sodium citrate, 0.1% Sigma anti foam) and disrupted on ice with a polytron. Cell debris is removed with a low speed spin in a clinical centrifuge and the supernatant fluid is placed on a 5.7 M CsCl, 25mM sodium acetate, 1mM EDTA cushion. RNA is pelleted through the cushion in a SW40Ti rotor at 22K for 15hrs. RNA 5 is resuspended in sterile DEPC- treated water, precipitated twice with 1/10 volume 3M sodium acetate and 2.5 volumes of EtOH. Poly A+ RNA is isolated using an mRNA purification kit (Pharmacia, catalog No.27-9258-02).

2. Representational Difference Analysis (RDA) method to isolate 1-7, 3-2 and 4-7 RDA fragments

10 Double stranded cDNA is synthesized from sham-operated and from 48hr post-ischemic kidney poly A+ RNA using Gibco BRL "Superscript Choice™ System cDNA Synthesis Kit", catalog No. 18090. First strand is synthesized by priming with oligo dT and using Superscript II™ reverse transcriptase. Second strand is generated using E. coli DNA polymerase I and RNase H followed by T4 DNA polymerase using BRL recommended conditions.

15 RDA analysis is performed essentially as described by Hubank and Schatz (Nucleic Acid Research 22: 5640-48, 1994). Briefly, 48 hr post-ischemic kidney cDNA is digested with the restriction enzyme *Dpn* II, and ligated to R-Bgl-12/ 24 oligonucleotides (see reference for exact sequence). PCR amplification (performed with Perkin-Elmer Taq polymerase and their corresponding PCR buffer) of the linker ligated cDNA is used to generate the initial 20 representation. This PCR product is designated "tester amplicon." The same procedure is used to generate "driver amplicon" from sham-operated rat kidney cDNA.

Hybridization of tester and driver amplicons followed by selective amplification are performed three times to generate Differential Product One (DP1), Two (DP2) and Three (DP3). Generation of the DP1 product is performed as described by Hubank and Schatz (Nucleic Acid 25 Research 22: 5640-48, 1994). The DP2 and DP3 products are also generated as described by Hubank and Schatz (id.), except that the driver:tester ratios are changed to 5,333:1 for DP2 and to 40,000 :1 or 4,000:1 for DP3.

Three RDA products are cloned from DP3 into the cloning vector pUC 18: RDA product 1-7 (252bp) when the DP3 was generated using a ratio of 40,000:1, and product RDA 3-2 30 (445bp) and 4-7 (483bp) when the DP3 was generated using a ratio of 4,000:1. The DNA

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fragments are subcloned using the Pharmacia Sureclone™ kit (catalog No. 27-9300-01) to repair the ends of the PCR fragments with Klenow enzyme and to facilitate blunt end ligation of the fragments into the pUC18 vector.

3. Northern Analysis

5 Poly A+ RNA (2.5 μ g) from rat normal adult kidney (sham operated) , from 48hr post-ischemic injured adult kidney, and from day 18 embryonic kidney is electrophoresed and Northern blotted (Cate, Cell 45:685, 1986) to a GeneScreen™ membrane (Dupont). Hybridization in PSB buffer (50mM Tris 7.5, 1M NaCl , 0.1% Na pyrophosphate, 0.2% PVP, 0.2% Ficoll, 0.2% BSA, 1% SDS), containing 10% dextran sulphate and 100 μ g/ml tRNA, is 10 performed at 65C using three different probes: 1-7 RDA product, 3-2 RDA product and 4-7 RDA product. All are radiolabeled using Pharmacia's "Ready to Go™" random priming labeling kit (catalog No.27-9251-01). RDA products 1-7, 3-2 and 4-7 hybridize to mRNAs present in all three samples, but most intensely to mRNAs in the 48hr post-ischemic kidney RNA samples.

15 A Northern blot analysis of adult rat tissues indicates that the 1-7 gene is expressed at very low levels in normal adult kidney, testis, spleen and lung. The 3-2 gene is expressed in liver, kidney, spleen, and brain. The 4-7 gene is expressed in spleen, kidney, lung, testis, heart, brain, liver, and skeletal muscle. The presence of different sized mRNAs in some tissues in the 1-7 and 3-2 blot indicates that the primary transcription product of the 1-7 gene and of the 3-2 gene may undergo alternate splicing and/or polyadenylation.

20 **4. Isolation of 3-2 and 4-7 cDNA clones**

25 A cDNA library is generated from 4 μ g of polyA+ RNA from 48hr post-ischemic injured kidney using reagents from BRL Superscript Choice™ System for cDNA synthesis, and Stratagene™ Lambda ZapII cloning kit (catalog No. 236201), according to protocols recommended by the manufacturers.

10⁵ clones are screened with the 3-2 RDA product as a probe (random primed labeled as described above). Eight positive clones are selected and four are randomly chosen for secondary analysis to obtain pure phage plaques. After tertiary screening, four pure phage clones are isolated. Cloned inserts from the phage are isolated by *in vivo* excision procedure according to Stratagene™ Lambda Zap II kit. The largest insert, of approximately 2.6 kb (referred to as

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cDNA clone 3-2), is subjected to DNA sequencing. The sequence of the insert (SEQ ID NO:1) is shown in Figure 1. cDNA clone 3-2 (*E. coli* K-12, SOLR/p3-2#5-1) has been deposited as ATCC No. 98061. The sequence of cDNA clone 3-2 is identical to that of clone 1-7 cDNA (SEQ ID NO: 2), except that nucleotides 136-605 of SEQ ID NO:1 represent an insertion. Thus, 5 SEQ ID NO:2 represents a splice variant form of SEQ ID NO: 1. The clone for 1-7 (*E. coli* K-12, SOLR/p1-7#3-1) has been deposited as ATCC No. 98060.

10⁵ clones are screened with the 1-7 RDA product as a probe (random primed radiolabeled as described above). Eight positive clones are selected and four are randomly chosen for secondary analysis to obtain pure phage plaques. After tertiary screening, four pure 10 phage clones are isolated. Cloned inserts from the phage are isolated by *in vivo* excision procedure according to Stratagene™ Lambda Zap II kit. The largest insert of approximately 2.0 kb (referred to as cDNA clone 1-7) is subjected to DNA sequencing; the sequence of the insert (SEQ ID NO: 2) is shown in Figure 2.

15 10⁵ clones are screened with the 4-7 RDA product as a probe (random primed labeled as described above and hybridized in PSB at 65C). Eight positive clones are selected and four are randomly chosen for secondary analysis to obtain pure phage plaques. After secondary screening, two pure phage clones are isolated. Cloned inserts from the phage are isolated by *in vivo* excision procedure according to Stratagene™ Lambda Zap II kit. The largest insert, approximately 2.4 kb (referred to as cDNA clone 4-7), is subjected to DNA sequencing. The 20 sequence of the insert, SEQ ID NO: 4, is shown in Figure 3. The cDNA clone 4-7 (*E. coli* K-12, SOLR/p4-7#1-1) has been deposited as ATCC No. 98062..

5. Characterization of the 1-7, 3-2 and 4-7 cDNA clones

A.) DNA and Protein Sequences:

25 The sequence of 3-2 cDNA (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO:1) contains an open reading frame of 307 amino acids (Figure 1; SEQ ID NO:3). A signal sequence of 21 amino acids is inferred from Von Heijne analysis (Von Heijne et al., Nucl. Acid Res. 14:14683 (1986)), and a transmembrane region spanning approximately aa 235-257 indicates that the 3-2 product is a cell surface protein.

30 The sequence of 1-7 cDNA (Figure 2; SEQ ID NO:2) contains an open reading frame of 307 amino acids, which is identical to the open reading frame contained in the 3-2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO: 3). The sequence of 4-7 cDNA (Figure 3; SEQ ID NO:4) contains an open reading

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purified, and DNA is prepared. The phage DNAs are subjected to Southern analysis using the same probe as above. The Southern blot filter is subjected to a final wash with 0.5X SSC at 55C. Two clones are identified as positive. The insert of clone H13-10-85 is sequenced and a region is found that encodes a protein with a high level of identity to the 3-2 protein shown in Figure 3.

5 The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) and predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of the human 3-2 related protein are shown in Figure 4. As shown by the bestfit analysis depicted in Figure 5, the human 3-2 related protein is 43.8% identical and 59.1% similar to the rat 3-2 protein. Both contain IgG, mucin, transmembrane, and cytoplasmic domains. The six cysteines within the IgG domains of both proteins are conserved.

10 **7) Production of KIM-1 Ig fusion protein**

A fusion protein of the extracellular domain of KIM and the Fc region of immunoglobulin (Ig) is a useful tool for the study of the molecular and cellular biology of the injured/regenerating kidney and as a therapeutic molecule. To produce Kim Ig fusion protein with the extracellular domain of human and rat KIM-1 protein, a fragment of the extracellular 15 domain of KIM-1 cDNA was amplified by PCR and cloned in the Biogen expression vector, pCA125, for transient expression in COS cells. The expression vector pCA125 produces a fusion protein which has a structure from gene cloned at N-terminus and a human Ig Fc region at the C-terminus. COS cells were transfected with the plasmids SJR 103 or 104; these plasmids express a fusion protein which contains the human KIM sequences 263-1147 (SEQ ID NO:6; SJR 103) or 20 rat KIM sequences 599-1319 (SEQ ID NO:1; SJR 104) of the extracellular domain fused to human Ig Fc region. The cells were grown in 10% FBS in DMEM in the cell factory (Nunc, Naperville, IL). Two to three days post-transfection, medium was harvested, concentrated using Amicon concentrator, and fusion protein was purified using Protein-A Sepharose column. After purification, purity of fusion protein was evaluated by SDS-PAGE.

25 **Diagnostic Uses of the Compounds of the Invention**

Anti-KIM antibodies of the invention, which specifically bind to the protein of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7 or a fragment thereof, are useful in several diagnostic methods. These agents may be labeled with detectable markers, such as fluoroscopically or radiographically opaque substances, and administered to a subject to allow imaging of tissues

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frame of 572 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:5). A transmembrane region is located at approximately amino acids 501-521.

B.) *In situ* analysis of 1-7, 3-2 and 4-7 mRNAs in contralateral and in post-ischemic adult rat kidneys:

5 *In situ* hybridization is carried out according to the method described by Finch et al., Dev. Dynamics 203: 223-240, 1995. Briefly, both ischemic and contralateral kidneys are perfusion fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS. Kidneys are further fixed overnight at 4C and processed. Paraffin sections are deparaffinized and rehydrated, fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS, digested with proteinase K, refixed, then acetylated with acetic anhydride in 10 triethanolamine buffer. Sections are then dehydrated and hybridized with ³²P-labeled riboprobes at 55°C overnight, with ³³P-labeled riboprobes generated from 3-2 RDA or 1-7 RDA products subcloned into BamH1 site of pGEM-11Z. After hybridization, sections were washed under high stringency conditions (2 X SSC, 50 % formamide at 65°C). Sections are finally dehydrated, emulsion (NBT-2) coated for autoradiography, and exposed for at least a week. Silver grains are 15 developed and sections are counterstained with toluidine blue and microphotographed.

Analysis of 1-7 and 3-2 mRNA expression by *in situ* hybridization indicates that these genes are greatly upregulated in damaged kidney cells compared to their expression in normal kidney sections. The expression seen is in regenerative cells of the cortex and outer medulla, most of which appear to be proximal tubule cells.

20 Analysis of the 4-7 *in situ* RNA expression pattern also reveals abundant expression of this gene in the injured ischemic kidney compared to the normal adult kidney. The site of expression appears to be infiltrating cells.

6.) Isolation of a human cDNA clone which cross hybridizes to the rat 3-2 cDNA

A ³²P-labeled DNA probe comprising nucleotides 546-969 of the insert of clone 3-2 25 shown in Figure 1 is generated and used to screen a human embryonic liver lambda gt10 cDNA library (Clontech Catalog #HL5003a). 1 X10⁶ plaques are screened in duplicate using standard conditions as described above but temperature for screening was 55C. For the high stringency wash, the filters are washed in 2X SSC at 55C. Fifty positive phage are identified and plaque

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which express KIM protein. The agents may also be bound to substances, such as horseradish peroxidase, which can be used as immunocytochemical stains to allow visualization of areas of KIM protein-positive cells on histological sections. A specific antibody could be used alone in this manner, and sites where it is bound can be visualized in a sandwich assay using an anti-
5 immunoglobulin antibody which is itself bound to a detectable marker.

Specific antibodies to KIM protein are also useful in immunoassays to measure KIM presence or concentration in samples of body tissues and fluids. Such concentrations may be correlated with different disease states. As an embodiment of particular interest, the invention includes a method of diagnosing renal injury, or of monitoring a process of renal repair, by
10 measuring the concentration of KIM or of KIM fragments in the urine, plasma or serum of a patient. Similarly, KIM can be measured in urine sediment, in particular in cellular debris in the urine sediment. Casts of renal tubule cells, which may be present in urine sediment from patients with ongoing renal disease, may contain elevated levels of KIM protein and mRNA.

Specific antibodies to KIM protein may also be bound to solid supports, such as beads or
15 dishes, and used to remove the ligand from a solution, either for measurement, or for purification and characterization of the protein or its attributes (such as posttranslational modifications). Such characterization of a patient's KIM protein might be useful in identifying deleterious mutants or processing defects which interfere with KIM function and are associated with abnormal patient phenotypes. Each of these techniques is routine to those of skill in the
20 immunological arts.

Additional imaging methods utilize KIM or KIM fragments, fused to imageable moieties, for diagnostic imaging of tissues that express KIM ligands, particularly tumors.

Further diagnostic techniques are based on demonstration of upregulated KIM mRNA in tissues, as an indication of injury-related processes. This technique has been tested and found
25 workable in a model of ischemic injury in rats, as follows.

To determine if the amount of KIM-1 protein is increased after injury, we examined kidney homogenates of contralateral and postischemic kidneys 24 and 48 hours following a 40 minute clamping of the renal artery and vein of a single kidney for each rat. The kidney homogenate was assessed for the presence of KIM-1 protein. Western blot analysis identifies
30 three proteins detected by two different antibodies after ischemic injury, which are not detectable in homogenates from contralateral kidneys which were not exposed to ischemic injury. The

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apparent molecular weights of the bands are approximately 40kDa, 50kDa and 70-80kDa. The three protein species detected by western blotting could represent glycosylated forms of the same protein given the presence of potential N and O linked glycosylation sites. The fact that each of these proteins react with two different sets of polyclonal antibodies supports the idea that they 5 are related to KIM-1 and are not cross-reacting bands. Confirmation of this prediction came from the results of partial CNBr cleavage of the three proteins which revealed they shared common CNBr cleavage fragments. Since the cytoplasmic domain of the KIM-1 protein is not predicted to contain any major post-translational modifications, the two smallest products of the digest (4.7kDa and 7.4kDa) detected with antibodies directed against the cytoplasmic domain of 10 KIM-1 should be the same size for the three different KIM-1 protein bands if they originate from the same protein. We observed that the KIM1 40kDa and 70-80kDa proteins yield fragments migrating at the predicted size. Digest of the 50kDa protein band gave also the same C-terminal signature band peptide.

The KIM-1 sequence presents two putative sites for N-glycosylation and a mucin domain 15 where O-glycosylation could cover the polypeptide chain. The three KIM-1 bands detected in postischemic kidney could correspond to glycosylation variants of the same core protein. De-N-glycosylation with PNGase F resulted in a shift of all three bands to a lower molecular weight, corresponding to a loss of about 3kDa, indicating that all three proteins are N-glycosylated. Differences in O-glycosylation might explain the differences in sizes of these three bands.

20 **Therapeutic Uses of the Compounds of the Invention**

The therapeutic methods of the invention involve selectively promoting or inhibiting cellular responses that are dependent on KIM ligation. Where the KIM and the KIM ligand are both membrane bound, and expressed by different cells, the signal transduction may occur in the KIM-expressing cell, in the KIM ligand-expressing cell, or in both.

25 KIM ligation-triggered response in a KIM ligand-expressing cell may be generated by contacting the cell with exogenous KIM, KIM fusion proteins or activating antibodies against KIM ligand, either in vitro or in vivo. Further, responses of the KIM ligand-expressing cell that would otherwise be triggered by endogenous KIM could be blocked by contacting the KIM ligand-expressing cell with a KIM ligand antagonist (e.g., an antagonist antibody that binds to

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KIM ligand), or by contacting the endogenous KIM with an anti-KIM antibody or other KIM-binding molecule which prevents the effective ligation of KIM with a KIM ligand.

Similarly, the responses triggered by KIM ligation in the KIM-expressing cell may be promoted or inhibited with exogenous compounds. For example, KIM ligation-triggered

- 5 response in a KIM-expressing cell may be generated by contacting the cell with a soluble KIM ligand, or certain anti-KIM activating antibodies. Further, responses of the KIM-expressing cell that would otherwise be triggered by interaction with endogenous KIM ligand could be blocked by contacting the KIM-expressing cell with an antagonist to KIM (e.g., a blocking antibody that binds to KIM in a manner that prevents effective, signal-generating KIM ligation), or by
- 10 contacting the endogenous KIM ligand with an anti-KIM ligand antibody or other KIM ligand-binding molecule which prevents the effective ligation of KIM with the KIM ligand.

Which of the interventions described above are useful for particular therapeutic uses depend on the relevant etiologic mechanism of either the pathologic process to be inhibited, or of the medically desirable process to be promoted, as is apparent to those of skill in the medical arts. For example, where KIM ligation results in desirable cellular growth, maintenance of differentiated phenotype, resistance to apoptosis induced by various insults, or other medically advantageous responses, one of the above-described interventions that promote ligation-triggered response may be employed. In the alternative, one of the inhibitory interventions may be useful where KIM ligation invokes undesirable consequences, such as neoplastic growth, deleterious loss of cellular function, susceptibility to apoptosis, or promotion of inflammation events.

Following are examples of the previously described therapeutic methods of the invention. One therapeutic use of the KIM-related compounds of the invention is for treating a subject with renal disease, promoting growth of new tissue in a subject, or promoting survival of damaged tissue in a subject, and includes the step of administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a KIM protein of the invention, or of a pharmaceutical composition which includes a protein of the invention. The protein used in these methods may be a fragment of a full-length KIM protein, a soluble KIM ligand protein or fusion fragment, or a KIM agonist. These methods may also be practiced by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agonist antibody of the invention, or a pharmaceutical composition which includes an agonist antibody of the invention. A KIM protein may be administered concurrently with a therapeutically effective amount of a second compound which exerts a medically desirable

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adjunct effect. While tissues of interest for these methods may include any tissue, preferred tissues include renal tissue, liver, neural tissue, heart, stomach, small intestine, spinal cord, or lung. Particular renal conditions which may be beneficially treated with the compounds of the invention include acute renal failure, acute nephritis, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, 5 renal tubule defects, kidney transplants, toxic injury, hypoxic injury, and trauma. Renal tubule defects include those of either hereditary or acquired nature, such as polycystic renal disease, medullary cystic disease, and medullary sponge kidney. This list is not limited, and may include many other renal disorders (see, e.g., Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 13th ed., 1994, which is herein incorporated by reference.) The subject of the methods may be human.

10 A therapeutic intervention for inhibiting growth of undesirable, KIM ligand-expressing tissue in a subject includes the step of administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a KIM antagonist (e.g., an antagonist antibody that binds to KIM ligand), or by administering a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-KIM antibody or other KIM-binding molecule which blocks KIM binding to the KIM ligand-expressing tissue. In an embodiment of 15 interest, the KIM antagonist or anti-KIM antibody may be used therapeutically to inhibit or block growth of tumors which depend on KIM protein for growth.

Other methods of the invention include killing KIM ligand-expressing tumor cells, or inhibiting their growth, by contacting the cells with a fusion protein of a KIM and a toxin or radionuclide, or an anti-KIM ligand antibody conjugated to a toxin or radionuclide. The cell may 20 be within a subject, and the protein or the conjugated antibody is administered to the subject.

Also encompassed within the invention is a method for targeting a toxin or radionuclide to a cell expressing a KIM, comprising contacting the cell with a fusion protein comprising a KIM ligand and a toxin or radionuclide, or an anti-KIM antibody conjugated to a toxin or radionuclide. Another embodiment includes the method of suppressing growth of a tumor cell 25 which expresses KIM, comprising contacting the cell with a fusion protein of KIM ligand and a toxin or radionuclide or with an anti-KIM antibody conjugated to a toxin or radionuclide; the cell may be within a subject, and the protein administered to the subject.

The term "subject" used herein is taken to mean any mammal to which KIM may be administered. Subjects specifically intended for treatment with the method of the invention 30 include humans, as well as nonhuman primates, sheep, horses, cattle, goats, pigs, dogs, cats,

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rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, rats and mice, as well as the organs, tumors, and cells derived or originating from these hosts.

Use of Compounds of the Invention in Gene Therapy

The KIM genes of the invention are introduced into damaged tissue, or into tissue where 5 stimulated growth is desirable. Such gene therapy stimulates production of KIM protein by the transfected cells, promoting cell growth and/or survival of cells that express the KIM protein.

In a specific embodiment of a gene therapy method, a gene coding for a KIM protein may 10 be introduced into a renal target tissue. The KIM protein would be stably expressed and stimulate tissue growth, division, or differentiation, or could potentiate cell survival. Furthermore, a KIM gene may be introduced into a target cell using a variety of well-known methods that use either viral or non-viral based strategies.

Non-viral methods include electroporation, membrane fusion with liposomes, 15 velocity bombardment with DNA-coated microprojectiles, incubation with calcium-phosphate-DNA precipitate, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, and direct micro-injection into target cells. For instance, a KIM gene may be introduced into a cell by calcium phosphate coprecipitation (Pillicer et al., *Science*, 209: 1414-1422 (1980); mechanical microinjection and particle acceleration (Anderson et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77: 5399-5403 (1980); 20 liposome based DNA transfer (e.g., LIPOFECTIN-mediated transfection- Fefgner et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., USA*, 84: 471-477, 1987; Gao and Huang, *Biochim. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 170: 280-285, 1991; DEAE Dextran-mediated transfection; electroporation (U.S. Patent 4,880,293); or polylysine-based methods in which DNA is conjugated to deliver DNA preferentially to 25 hepatocytes (Wolff et al., *Science*, 247: 465-468, 1990; Curiel et al., *Human Gene Therapy*, 3: 147-154, 1992).

Target cells may be transfected with the genes of the invention by direct gene transfer. 25 See, e.g., Wolff et al., "Direct Gene Transfer Into Moose Muscle In Vivo", *Science* 250: 1656-1673, 1990. In many cases, vector-mediated transfection will be desirable. Any of the methods known in the art for the insertion of polynucleotide sequences into a vector may be used. (For example, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989; and Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, J. Wiley & Sons, NY, 1992, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.)

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Promoter activation may be tissue specific or inducible by a metabolic product or administered substance. Such promoters/enhancers include, but are not limited to, the native c-ret ligand protein promoter, the cytomegalovirus immediate-early promoter/enhancer (Karasuyama et al., J. Exp. Med., 169: 13, 1989); the human beta-actin promoter (Gunning et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.

5 USA, 84: 4831, 1987; the glucocorticoid-inducible promoter present in the mouse mammary tumor virus long terminal repeat (MMTV LTR) (Klessig et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 4: 1354, 1984); the long terminal repeat sequences of Moloney murine leukemia virus (MuLV LTR) (Weiss et al., RNA Tumor Viruses, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1985); the SV40 early region promoter (Bernoist and Chambon, Nature, 290:304, 1981); the promoter of the

10 Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) (Yamamoto et al., Cell, 22:787, 1980); the herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 78: 1441, 1981); the adenovirus promoter (Yamada et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 82: 3567, 1985).

The KIM genes may also be introduced by specific viral vectors for use in gene transfer systems which are now well established. See for example: Madzak et al., J. Gen. Virol., 73:

15 1533-36, 1992 (papovavirus SV40); Berkner et al., Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol., 158: 39-61, 1992 (adenovirus); Hofmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 92: 10099-10103, 1995 (baculovirus); Moss et al., Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol., 158: 25-38, 1992 (vaccinia virus); Muzyczka, Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol., 158: 97-123, 1992 (adeno-associated virus); Margulies, Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol., 158: 67-93, 1992 (herpes simplex virus (HSV) and Epstein-Barr virus

20 (HBV)); Miller, Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol., 158: 1-24, 1992 (retrovirus); Brandyopadhyay et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 4: 749-754, 1984 (retrovirus); Miller et al., Nature, 357: 455-450, 1992 (retrovirus); Anderson, Science, 256: 808-813, 1992 (retrovirus). Current Protocols in Molecular Biology: Sections 9.10-9.14 (Ausubel et al., Eds.), Greene Publishing Associates, 1989, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

25 Preferred vectors are DNA viruses that include adenoviruses (preferably Ad-2 or Ad-5 based vectors), baculovirus, herpes viruses (preferably herpes simplex virus based vectors), and parvoviruses (preferably "defective" or non-autonomous parvovirus based vectors, more preferably adeno-associated virus based vectors, most preferably AAV-2 based vectors). See, e.g., Ali et al., Gene Therapy 1: 367-384, 1994; U.S. Patent 4,797,368 and 5,399,346 and

30 discussion below.

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The choice of a particular vector system for transferring, for instance, a KIM sequence will depend on a variety of factors. One important factor is the nature of the target cell population. Although retroviral vectors have been extensively studied and used in a number of gene therapy applications, they are generally unsuited for infecting cells that are not dividing but may be

5 useful in cancer therapy since they only integrate and express their genes in replicating cells. They are useful for ex vivo approaches and are attractive in this regard due to their stable integration into the target cell genome.

Adenoviruses are eukaryotic DNA viruses that can be modified to efficiently deliver a therapeutic or reporter transgene to a variety of cell types. The general adenoviruses types 2 and

10 5 (Ad2 and Ad5, respectively), which cause respiratory disease in humans, are currently being developed for gene therapy of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) and Cystic Fibrosis (CF). Both Ad2 and Ad5 belong to a subclass of adenovirus that are not associated with human malignancies. Adenovirus vectors are capable of providing extremely high levels of transgene delivery to virtually all cell types, regardless of the mitotic state. High titers (10^{13} plaque

15 forming units/ml) of recombinant virus can be easily generated in 293 cells (an adenovirus-transformed, complementation human embryonic kidney cell line: ATCC CRL1573) and cryo-stored for extended periods without appreciable losses. The efficacy of this system in delivering a therapeutic transgene *in vivo* that complements a genetic imbalance has been demonstrated in animal models of various disorders. See Watanabe, Atherosclerosis, 36: 261-268, 1986;

20 Tanzawa et al., FEBS Letters 118(1):81-84, 1980; Golasten et al., New Engl. J. Med. 309:288-296, 1983; Ishibashi et al., J. Clin. Invest. 92: 883-893, 1993; and Ishibashi et al., J. Clin. Invest. 93: 1889-1893, 1994, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. Indeed, recombinant replication defective adenovirus encoding a cDNA for the cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) has been approved for use in at least two human CF clinical trials. See, e.g.,

25 Wilson, Nature 365:691-692, 1993. Further support of the safety of recombinant adenoviruses for gene therapy is the extensive experience of live adenovirus vaccines in human populations.

The first-generation recombinant, replication-deficient adenoviruses which have been developed for gene therapy of DMD and other inherited disorders contain deletions of the entire E1a and part of the E1b regions. This replication-defective virus is grown in 293 cells containing

30 a functional adenovirus E1a gene which provides a transacting E1a protein. E1-deleted viruses are capable of replicating and producing infectious virus in the 293 cells, which provide E1a and

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E1b region gene products in *trans*. The resulting virus is capable of infecting many cell types and can express the introduced gene (providing it carries its own promoter), but cannot replicate in a cell that does not carry the E1 region DNA unless the cell is infected at a very high multiplicity of infection. Adenoviruses have the advantage that they have a broad host range, can 5 infect quiescent or terminally differentiated cells such as neurons, and appear essentially non-oncogenic. Adenoviruses do not appear to integrate into the host genome. Because they exist extrachromosomally, the risk of insertional mutagenesis is greatly reduced. Ali et al., *supra*, at 373. Recombinant adenoviruses (rAdV) produce very high titers, the viral particles are moderately stable, expression levels are high, and a wide range of cells can be infected. Their 10 natural host cells are airway epithelium, so they are useful for therapy of lung cancers.

Baculovirus-mediated transfer has several advantages. Baculoviral gene transfer can occur in replicating and nonreplicating cells, and can occur in renal cells, as well as in hepatocytes, neural cells, spleen, skin, and muscle. Baculovirus is non-replicating and nonpathogenic in mammalian cells. Humans lack pre-existing antibodies to recombinant baculovirus which could 15 block infection. In addition, baculovirus is capable of incorporating and transducing very large DNA inserts.

Adeno-associated viruses (AAV) have also been employed as vectors for somatic gene therapy. AAV is a small, single-stranded (ss) DNA virus with a simple genomic organization (4-7 kb) that makes it an ideal substrate for genetic engineering. Two open reading frames encode a 20 series of *rep* and *cap* polypeptides. *Rep* polypeptides (*rep78*, *rep68*, *rep 62* and *rep 40*) are involved in replication, rescue and integration of the AAV genome. The *cap* proteins (VP1, VP2 and VP3) form the virion capsid. Flanking the *rep* and *cap* open reading frames at the 5' and 3' ends are 145 bp inverted terminal repeats (ITRs), the first 125 bp of which are capable of forming Y- or T-shaped duplex structures. Of importance for the development of AAV vectors, 25 the entire *rep* and *cap* domains can be excised and replaced with a therapeutic or reporter transgene. See B.J. Carter, in *Handbook of Parvoviruses*, ed., P. Tijsser, CRC Press, pp. 155-168 (1990). It has been shown that the ITRs represent the minimal sequence required for replication, rescue, packaging, and integration of the AAV genome.

Adeno-associated viruses (AAV) have significant potential in gene therapy. The viral 30 particles are very stable and recombinant AAVs (rAAV) have "drug-like" characteristics in that rAAV can be purified by pelleting or by CsCl gradient banding. They are heat stable and can be

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lyophilized to a powder and rehydrated to full activity. Their DNA stably integrates into host chromosomes so expression is long-term. Their host range is broad and AAV causes no known disease so that the recombinant vectors are non-toxic.

Once introduced into a target cell, sequences of interest can be identified by conventional 5 methods such as nucleic acid hybridization using probes comprising sequences that are homologous/complementary to the inserted gene sequences of the vector. In another approach, the sequence(s) may be identified by the presence or absence of a "marker" gene function (e.g., thymidine kinase activity, antibiotic resistance, and the like) caused by introduction of the expression vector into the target cell.

10 **Formulations and Administration**

The compounds of the invention are formulated according to standard practice, such as prepared in a carrier vehicle. The term "pharmacologically acceptable carrier" means one or more organic or inorganic ingredients, natural or synthetic, with which the mutant proto-oncogene or mutant oncoprotein is combined to facilitate its application. A suitable carrier 15 includes sterile saline although other aqueous and non-aqueous isotonic sterile solutions and sterile suspensions known to be pharmaceutically acceptable are known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In this regard, the term "carrier" encompasses liposomes and the HIV-1 tat protein (See Chen et al., Anal. Biochem. 227: 168-175, 1995) as well as any plasmid and viral expression vectors.

20 Any of the novel polypeptides of this invention may be used in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Suitable acids and bases which are capable of forming salts with the polypeptides of the present invention are well known to those of skill in the art, and include inorganic and organic acids and bases.

A compound of the invention is administered to a subject in a therapeutically-effective 25 amount, which means an amount of the compound which produces a medically desirable result or exerts an influence on the particular condition being treated. An effective amount of a compound of the invention is capable of ameliorating or delaying progression of the diseased, degenerative or damaged condition. The effective amount can be determined on an individual basis and will be based, in part, on consideration of the physical attributes of the subject,

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symptoms to be treated and results sought. An effective amount can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art employing such factors and using no more than routine experimentation.

A liposome delivery system for a compound of the invention may be any of a variety of unilamellar vesicles, multilamellar vesicles, or stable plurilamellar vesicles, and may be prepared 5 and administered according to methods well known to those of skill in the art, for example in accordance with the teachings of United States Patent 5,169,637, 4,762,915, 5,000,958 or 5,185,154. In addition, it may be desirable to express the novel polypeptides of this invention, as well as other selected polypeptides, as lipoproteins, in order to enhance their binding to liposomes. As an example, treatment of human acute renal failure with liposome-encapsulated 10 KIM protein may be performed *in vivo* by introducing a KIM protein into cells in need of such treatment using liposomes. The liposomes can be delivered via catheter to the renal artery. The recombinant KIM protein is purified, for example, from CHO cells by immunoaffinity chromatography or any other convenient method, then mixed with liposomes and incorporated 15 into them at high efficiency. The encapsulated protein may be tested *in vitro* for any effect on stimulating cell growth.

The compounds of the invention may be administered in any manner which is medically acceptable. This may include injections, by parenteral routes such as intravenous, intravascular, 20 intraarterial, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intratumor, intraperitoneal, intraventricular, intraepidural, or others as well as oral, nasal, ophthalmic, rectal, or topical. Sustained release administration is also specifically included in the invention, by such means as depot injections or 25 erodible implants. Localized delivery is particularly contemplated, by such means as delivery via a catheter to one or more arteries, such as the renal artery or a vessel supplying a localized tumor.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration 25 and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious to one skilled in the art that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the invention, as limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: MODULATORS OF TISSUE REGENERATION

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 7

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(A) ADDRESSEE: Biogen, Inc.
(B) STREET: 14 Cambridge Center
(C) CITY: Cambridge
(D) STATE: MA
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 02142

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE: 23-MAY-1997
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/018,228
(B) FILING DATE: 24-MAY-1996

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Levine, Leslie M.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,245
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: A010 PCT CIP

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: (617) 679-2810
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2566 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

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(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 615..1535

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GGGGCCGCGT CGACGGTGCC TGTGAGTAAA TAGATCAGGG TCTCCTTCAC AGCACATTCT	60
CCAGGAAGCC GAGCAAACAT TAGTGCTATT TTACCCAGGA GGAAATCTAG GTGTAGAGAG	120
CTCTACGGAT CTAAGGTTTG GATCTGTACC CAGTGCTTT TTAGGTGTCT TTAGACATTT	180
CTCAGGAAGA TGTAGTCTCT GTCACCATGT GTGGCTGAAT TCTAGCTCAG TCCATCTTAT	240
TGTGTTAAG GTAGTTGAAG TTTAGGAACC AACCAGTATG TCTCTGAGCA GAAGAGTACA	300
GTGTCCATCT TGAGGACAAG CTCATCTTA CCATTAGAGG GCTGGCCTTG GCTTAGATTC	360
TACCGAGAAC ATACTCTCTA ATGGCTGCCC TCAGTTTCT CTGTTGCTG TCTTATTGTT	420
GTCATGGCCA GAAGTCATAT GGATGGCTCT ATGTGAGCAA GGACCCAGAT AGAAGAGTGT	480
ATTTGGGGGA ACAGGTTGCC CTAACAGAGA GTCCTGTGGG ATTCAATGCAG TCAGGATGAA	540
GACCTGATCA GACAGAGTGT GCTGAGTGCC ACGGCTAACCC AGAGTGACTT GTCACTGTCC	600
TTCAGGTCAA CACC ATG GTT CAA CTT CAA GTC TTC ATT TCA GGC CTC CTG	650
Met Val Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Ile Ser Gly Leu Leu	
1 5 10	
CTG CTT CTT CCA GGC TCT GTA GAT TCT TAT GAA GTA GTG AAG GGG GTG	698
Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Tyr Glu Val Val Lys Gly Val	
15 20 25	
GTG GGT CAC CCT GTC ACA ATT CCA TGT ACT TAC TCA ACA CGT GGA GGA	746
Val Gly His Pro Val Thr Ile Pro Cys Thr Tyr Ser Thr Arg Gly Gly	
30 35 40	
ATC ACA ACG ACA TGT TGG GGC CGG GGG CAA TGC CCA TAT TCT AGT TGT	794
Ile Thr Thr Cys Trp Gly Arg Gly Gln Cys Pro Tyr Ser Ser Cys	
45 50 55 60	
CAA AAT ATA CTT ATT TGG ACC AAT GGA TAC CAA GTC ACC TAT CGG AGC	842
Gln Asn Ile Leu Ile Trp Thr Asn Gly Tyr Gln Val Thr Tyr Arg Ser	
65 70 75	
AGC GGT CGA TAC AAC ATA AAG GGG CGT ATT TCA GAA GGA GAC GTA TCC	890
Ser Gly Arg Tyr Asn Ile Lys Gly Arg Ile Ser Glu Gly Asp Val Ser	
80 85 90	

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TTG ACA ATA GAG AAC TCT GTT GAT AGT GAT AGT GGT CTG TAT TGT TGC Leu Thr Ile Glu Asn Ser Val Asp Ser Asp Ser Gly Leu Tyr Cys Cys 95 100 105	938
CGA GTG GAG ATT CCT GGA TGG TTC AAC GAT CAG AAA ATG ACC TTT TCA Arg Val Glu Ile Pro Gly Trp Phe Asn Asp Gln Lys Met Thr Phe Ser 110 115 120	986
TTG GAA GTT AAA CCA GAA ATT CCC ACA AGT CCT CCA ACA AGA CCC ACA Leu Glu Val Lys Pro Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Pro Thr 125 130 135 140	1034
ACT ACA AGA CCC ACA ACC ACA AGG CCC ACA ACT ATT TCA ACA AGA TCC Thr Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Ile Ser Thr Arg Ser 145 150 155	1082
ACA CAT GTA CCA ACA TCA ACC AGA GTC TCC ACC TCT ACT CCA ACA CCA Thr His Val Pro Thr Ser Thr Arg Val Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro Thr Pro 160 165 170	1130
GAA CAA ACA CAG ACT CAC AAA CCA GAA ATC ACT ACA TTT TAT GCC CAT Glu Gln Thr Gln Thr His Lys Pro Glu Ile Thr Thr Phe Tyr Ala His 175 180 185	1178
GAG ACA ACT GCT GAG GTG ACA GAA ACT CCA TCA TAT ACT CCT GCA GAC Glu Thr Thr Ala Glu Val Thr Glu Thr Pro Ser Tyr Thr Pro Ala Asp 190 195 200	1226
TGG AAT GGC ACT GTG ACA TCC TCA GAG GAG GCC TGG AAT AAT CAC ACT Trp Asn Gly Thr Val Thr Ser Ser Glu Glu Ala Trp Asn Asn His Thr 205 210 215 220	1274
GTA AGA ATC CCT TTG AGG AAG CCG CAG AGA AAC CCG ACT AAG GGC TTC Val Arg Ile Pro Leu Arg Lys Pro Gln Arg Asn Pro Thr Lys Gly Phe 225 230 235	1322
TAT GTT GGC ATG TCC GTT GCA GCC CTG CTG CTG CTG CTT GCG AGC Tyr Val Gly Met Ser Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser 240 245 250	1370
ACC GTG GTT GTC ACC AGG TAC ATC ATT ATA AGA AAG AAG ATG GGC TCT Thr Val Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Ile Ile Ile Arg Lys Lys Met Gly Ser 255 260 265	1418
CTG AGC TTT GTT GCC TTC CAT GTC TCT AAG AGT AGA GCT TTG CAG AAC Leu Ser Phe Val Ala Phe His Val Ser Lys Ser Arg Ala Leu Gln Asn 270 275 280	1466
GCA GCG ATT GTG CAT CCC CGA GCT GAA GAC AAC ATC TAC ATT ATT GAA Ala Ala Ile Val His Pro Arg Ala Glu Asp Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ile Glu 285 290 295 300	1514
GAT AGA TCT CGA GGT GCA GAA TGAGTCCAG AGGCCTTCTG TGGGGCCTTC Asp Arg Ser Arg Gly Ala Glu 305	1565

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TGCCTGGGAT TACAGAGATC GTGACTGATT TCACAGAGTA AAATACCCAT TCCAGCTCCT	1625
GGGAGATTT GTGTTTGTT TCTTCAGCT GCAGTGGAGA GGGTAACCCCT CTACCCCTGTA	1685
TATGCAAAAC TCGAGGTTAA CATCATCCTA ATTCTTGTAT CAGCAACACC TCAGTGTCTC	1745
CACTCACTGC AGCGATTCTC TCAAATGTGA ACATTTAGA AGTTTGTGTT TCCTTTGTC	1805
CATGTAATCA TTGGTAATAC AAGAATTTA TCTTGTAT TAAAACCATT AATGAGAGGG	1865
GAATAGGAAT TAAAAGCTGG TGGGAAGGGC CTCCTGAATT TAGAAGCACT TCATGATTGT	1925
GTTTATCTCT TTTATTGTAA TTTGAAATGT TACTTCTATC CTTCCCAAGG GGCAAAATCA	1985
TGGGAGCATG GAGGTTTAA TTGCCCTCAT AGATAAGTAG AAGAAGAGAG TCTAATGCCA	2045
CCAATAGAGG TGGTTATGCT TTCTCACAGC TCTGGAAATA TGATCATTAA TTATGCAGTT	2105
GATCTTAGGA TGAGGATGGG TTTCTTAGGA GGAGAGGTAA CCATGGTGAG TGGACCAGGC	2165
ACACATCAGG GGAAGAAAAC AATGGATCAA GGGATTGAGT TCATTAGAGC CATTCCACT	2225
CCACTTCTGT CTTGATGCTC AGTGTTCCTA AACTCACCCA CTGAGCTCTG AATTAGGTGC	2285
AGGGAGGAGA CGTGCAGAAA CGAAAGAGGA AAGAAAGGAG AGAGAGCAGG ACACAGGCTT	2345
TCTGCTGAGA GAAGTCCTAT TGCAGGTGTG ACAGTGTGTT GGACTACCAC GGGTTTCCTT	2405
CAGACTTCTAA AGTTTCTAAA TCACTATCAT GTGATCATAT TTATTTTAA AATTATTTCA	2465
GAAAGACACC ACATTTCAA TAATAAATCA GTTTGTCACA ATTAATAAAA TATTTTGT	2525
GCTAAGAAGT AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAGTC GACGCGGCCG C	2566

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2084 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 145..1065

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GCGGCCCGCGT CGACGGTGCC TGTGAGTAAA TAGATCAGGG TCTCCTTCAC AGCACATTCT

60

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ACC GTA TCA TTG GAG ATT GTG CCA CCC AAG GTC ACG ACT ACT CCA ATT	679
Thr Val Ser Leu Glu Ile Val Pro Pro Lys Val Thr Thr Thr Pro Ile	
120 125 130	
GTC ACA ACT GTT CCA ACC GTC ACG ACT GTT CGA ACG AGC ACC ACT GTT	727
Val Thr Val Pro Thr Val Thr Val Arg Thr Ser Thr Thr Val	
135 140 145 150	
CCA ACG ACA ACG ACT GTT CCA ACG ACA ACT GTT CCA ACA ACA ATG AGC	775
Pro Thr Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr Met Ser	
155 160 165	
ATT CCA ACG ACA ACG ACT GTT CCG ACG ACA ATG ACT GTT TCA ACG ACA	823
Ile Pro Thr Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr Met Thr Val Ser Thr Thr	
170 175 180	
ACG AGC GTT CCA ACG ACA ACG AGC ATT CCA ACA ACA ACA AGT GTT CCA	871
Thr Ser Val Pro Thr Thr Ser Ile Pro Thr Thr Ser Val Pro	
185 190 195	
GTG ACA ACA ACG GTC TCT ACC TTT GTT CCT CCA ATG CCT TTG CCC AGG	919
Val Thr Thr Val Ser Thr Phe Val Pro Pro Met Pro Leu Pro Arg	
200 205 210	
CAG AAC CAT GAA CCA GTA GCC ACT TCA CCA TCT TCA CCT CAG CCA GCA	967
Gln Asn His Glu Pro Val Ala Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Pro Gln Pro Ala	
215 220 225 230	
GAA ACC CAC CCT ACG ACA CTG CAG GGA GCA ATA AGG AGA GAA CCC ACC	1015
Glu Thr His Pro Thr Thr Leu Gln Gly Ala Ile Arg Arg Glu Pro Thr	
235 240 245	
AGC TCA CCA TTG TAC TCT TAC ACA ACA GAT GGG AAT GAC ACC GTG ACA	1063
Ser Ser Pro Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Thr Asp Gly Asn Asp Thr Val Thr	
250 255 260	
GAG TCT TCA GAT GGC CTT TGG AAT AAC AAT CAA ACT CAA CTG TTC CTA	1111
Glu Ser Ser Asp Gly Leu Trp Asn Asn Asn Gln Thr Gln Leu Phe Leu	
265 270 275	
GAA CAT AGT CTA CTG ACG GCC AAT ACC ACT AAA GGA ATC TAT GCT GGA	1159
Glu His Ser Leu Leu Thr Ala Asn Thr Thr Lys Gly Ile Tyr Ala Gly	
280 285 290	
GTC TGT ATT TCT GTC TTG GTG CTT CTT GCT CTT TTG GGT GTC ATC ATT	1207
Val Cys Ile Ser Val Leu Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Val Ile Ile	
295 300 305 310	
GCC AAA AAG TAT TTC TTC AAA AAG GAG GTT CAA CAA CTA AGA CCC CAT	1255
Ala Lys Lys Tyr Phe Phe Lys Lys Glu Val Gln Gln Leu Arg Pro His	
315 320 325	
AAA TCC TGT ATA CAT CAA AGA GAA TAGTCCCTGG AAACATAGCA AATGAACTTC	1309
Lys Ser Cys Ile His Gln Arg Glu	
330	

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TATCTTGGCC ATCACAGCTG TCCAGAAGAG GGGAAATCTGT CTTAAAAACC AGCAAATCCA	1369
ACGTGAGACT TCATTTGGAA GCATTGTATG ATTATCTCTT GTTTCTATGT TATACTTCCA	1429
AATGTTGCAT TTCCTATGTT TTCCAAAGGT TTCAAATCGT GGGTTTTAT TTCCTCCGTG	1489
GGGAAACAAA GTGAGTCTAA CTCACAGGTT TAGCTGTTT CTCATAACTC TGGAAATGTG	1549
ATGCATTAAG TACTGGATCT CTGAATTGGG GTAGCTGTTT TACCAAGTTAA AGAGCCTACA	1609
ATAGTATGGA ACACATAGAC ACCAGGGAA GAAAATCATT TGCCAGGTGA TTTAACATAT	1669
TTATGCAATT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTGAGAT GGAGCTTGCG TCTTGTTGCC CAGGCTGGAG	1729
TGCGATGGTG AAATCTCGGC TCACTGTAAC CTCCACCTTC CGGGTTCAAG CAATTCTCCC	1789
GTGAC	1795

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 334 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met His Pro Gln Val Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Ile Leu His Leu Ala Asp			
1	5	10	15
Ser Val Ala Gly Ser Val Lys Val Gly Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Ser Val			
20	25	30	
Thr Leu Pro Cys His Tyr Ser Gly Ala Val Thr Ser Met Cys Trp Asn			
35	40	45	
Arg Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Phe Thr Cys Gln Asn Gly Ile Val Trp Thr			
50	55	60	
Asn Gly Thr His Val Thr Tyr Arg Lys Asp Thr Arg Tyr Lys Leu Leu			
65	70	75	80
Gly Asp Leu Ser Arg Arg Asp Val Ser Leu Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ala			
85	90	95	
Val Ser Asp Ser Gly Val Tyr Cys Cys Arg Val Glu His Arg Gly Trp			
100	105	110	
Phe Asn Asp Met Lys Ile Thr Val Ser Leu Glu Ile Val Pro Pro Lys			
115	120	125	

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Val Thr Thr Thr Pro Ile Val Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Val Thr Thr Val
130 135 140

Arg Thr Ser Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr Thr
145 150 155 160

Val Pro Thr Thr Met Ser Ile Pro Thr Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Thr
165 170 175

Met Thr Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Val Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Ile Pro
180 185 190

Thr Thr Ser Val Pro Val Thr Thr Val Ser Thr Phe Val Pro
195 200 205

Pro Met Pro Leu Pro Arg Gln Asn His Glu Pro Val Ala Thr Ser Pro
210 215 220

Ser Ser Pro Gln Pro Ala Glu Thr His Pro Thr Thr Leu Gln Gly Ala
225 230 235 240

Ile Arg Arg Glu Pro Thr Ser Ser Pro Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Thr Asp
245 250 255

Gly Asn Asp Thr Val Thr Glu Ser Ser Asp Gly Leu Trp Asn Asn Asn
260 265 270

Gln Thr Gln Leu Phe Leu Glu His Ser Leu Leu Thr Ala Asn Thr Thr
275 280 285

Lys Gly Ile Tyr Ala Gly Val Cys Ile Ser Val Leu Val Leu Ala
290 295 300

Leu Leu Gly Val Ile Ile Ala Lys Lys Tyr Phe Phe Lys Lys Glu Val
305 310 315 320

Gln Gln Leu Arg Pro His Lys Ser Cys Ile His Gln Arg Glu
325 330

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What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A purified and isolated DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.
- 1 2. A purified and isolated DNA molecule selected from among:
 - 2 a) the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO:1 or its complementary strand;
 - 3 b) the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO:2 or its complementary strand;
 - 4 c) the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO:4 or its complementary strand;
 - 5 d) the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO:6 or its complementary strand;
 - 6 e) DNA molecules which hybridize under stringent conditions to the DNA molecule defined in a), b), c) or d), or fragments thereof;
 - 7 f) DNA molecules which, but for the degeneracy of the genetic code, would hybridize to the DNA molecule defined in a), b), c), d) or e).
- 1 3. The recombinant DNA molecule according to claim 1 or 2, operably linked to an expression control sequence.
- 1 4. A vector comprising a purified and isolated DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.
- 1 5. A biologically functional plasmid or viral DNA vector comprising a DNA molecule according to one of claims 1, 2 or 3.
- 1 6. A prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell stably transformed or transfected by a vector comprising a DNA molecule of claim 1.
- 1 7. A process for the production of a polypeptide product encoded by a DNA molecule according to claim 1, 2 or 3, said process comprising:

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CCAGGAAGCC GAGCAAACAT TAGTGCTATT TTACCCAGGA GGAAATCTAG GTGTAGAGAG	120
CTCTACGGAT CTAAGGTCAA CACC ATG GTT CAA CTT CAA GTC TTC ATT TCA Met Val Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Ile Ser	171
1 5	
GGC CTC CTG CTG CTT CTT CCA GGC TCT GTA GAT TCT TAT GAA GTA GTG Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Tyr Glu Val Val	219
10 15 20 25	
AAG GGG GTG GTG GGT CAC CCT GTC ACA ATT CCA TGT ACT TAC TCA ACA Lys Gly Val Val Gly His Pro Val Thr Ile Pro Cys Thr Tyr Ser Thr	267
30 35 40	
CGT GGA GGA ATC ACA ACG ACA TGT TGG GGC CGG GGG CAA TGC CCA TAT Arg Gly Gly Ile Thr Thr Cys Trp Gly Arg Gly Gln Cys Pro Tyr	315
45 50 55	
TCT AGT TGT CAA AAT ATA CTT ATT TGG ACC AAT GGA TAC CAA GTC ACC Ser Ser Cys Gln Asn Ile Leu Ile Trp Thr Asn Gly Tyr Gln Val Thr	363
60 65 70	
TAT CGG AGC AGC GGT CGA TAC AAC ATA AAG GGG CGT ATT TCA GAA GGA Tyr Arg Ser Ser Gly Arg Tyr Asn Ile Lys Gly Arg Ile Ser Glu Gly	411
75 80 85	
GAC GTA TCC TTG ACA ATA GAG AAC TCT GTT GAT AGT GAT AGT GGT CTG Asp Val Ser Leu Thr Ile Glu Asn Ser Val Asp Ser Asp Ser Gly Leu	459
90 95 100 105	
TAT TGT TGC CGA GTG GAG ATT CCT GGA TGG TTC AAC GAT CAG AAA ATG Tyr Cys Cys Arg Val Glu Ile Pro Gly Trp Phe Asn Asp Gln Lys Met	507
110 115 120	
ACC TTT TCA TTG GAA GTT AAA CCA GAA ATT CCC ACA AGT CCT CCA ACA Thr Phe Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Pro Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Thr	555
125 130 135	
AGA CCC ACA ACT ACA AGA CCC ACA ACC ACA AGG CCC ACA ACT ATT TCA Arg Pro Thr Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Ile Ser	603
140 145 150	
ACA AGA TCC ACA CAT GTA CCA ACA TCA ACC AGA GTC TCC ACC TCT ACT Thr Arg Ser Thr His Val Pro Thr Ser Thr Arg Val Ser Thr Ser Thr	651
155 160 165	
CCA ACA CCA GAA CAA ACA CAG ACT CAC AAA CCA GAA ATC ACT ACA TTT Pro Thr Pro Glu Gln Thr Gln Thr His Lys Pro Glu Ile Thr Thr Phe	699
170 175 180 185	
TAT GCC CAT GAG ACA ACT GCT GAG GTG ACA GAA ACT CCA TCA TAT ACT Tyr Ala His Glu Thr Thr Ala Glu Val Thr Glu Thr Pro Ser Tyr Thr	747
190 195 200	

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CCT GCA GAC TGG AAT GGC ACT GTG ACA TCC TCA GAG GAG GCC TGG AAT Pro Ala Asp Trp Asn Gly Thr Val Thr Ser Ser Glu Glu Ala Trp Asn 205	210	215	795
AAT CAC ACT GTA AGA ATC CCT TTG AGG AAG CCG CAG AGA AAC CCG ACT Asn His Thr Val Arg Ile Pro Leu Arg Lys Pro Gln Arg Asn Pro Thr 220	225	230	843
AAG GGC TTC TAT GTT GGC ATG TCC GTT GCA GCC CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG Lys Gly Phe Tyr Val Gly Met Ser Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu 235	240	245	891
CTT GCG AGC ACC GTG GTT GTC ACC AGG TAC ATC ATT ATA AGA AAG AAG Leu Ala Ser Thr Val Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Ile Ile Ile Arg Lys Lys 250	255	260	939
ATG GGC TCT CTG AGC TTT GTT GCC TTC CAT GTC TCT AAG AGT AGA GCT Met Gly Ser Leu Ser Phe Val Ala Phe His Val Ser Lys Ser Arg Ala 270	275	280	987
TTG CAG AAC GCA GCG ATT GTG CAT CCC CGA GCT GAA GAC AAC ATC TAC Leu Gln Asn Ala Ala Ile Val His Pro Arg Ala Glu Asp Asn Ile Tyr 285	290	295	1035
ATT ATT GAA GAT AGA TCT CGA GGT GCA GAA TGAGTCCCAG AGGCCTCTG Ile Ile Glu Asp Arg Ser Arg Gly Ala Glu 300	305		1085
TGGGGCCTTC TGCCTGGGAT TACAGAGATC GTGACTGATT TCACAGAGTA AAATACCCAT			1145
TCCAGCTCCT GGGAGATTTT GTGTTTGGT TCTTCCAGCT GCAGTGGAGA GGGTAACCCCT			1205
CTACCCCTGTA TATGCAAAAC TCGAGGTTAA CATCATCCTA ATTCTTGTAT CAGCAACACC			1265
TCAGTGTCTC CACTCACTGC AGCGATTCTC TCAAATGTGA ACATTTAGA AGTTTGTGTT			1325
TCCTTTGTC CATGTAATCA TTGGTAATAC AAGAATTTA TCTTGTAT TAAAACCATT			1385
AATGAGAGGG GAATAGGAAT TAAAAGCTGG TGGGAAGGGC CTCCTGAATT TAGAAGCACT			1445
TCATGATTGT GTTTATCTCT TTTATTGTAA TTTGAAATGT TACTTCTATC CTTCCCAAGG			1505
GGCAAAATCA TGGGAGCATG GAGGTTTAA TTGCCCTCAT AGATAAGTAG AAGAAGAGAG			1565
TCTAATGCCA CCAATAGAGG TGGTTATGCT TTCTCACAGC TCTGGAAATA TGATCATTTA			1625
TTATGCAGTT GATCTTAGGA TGAGGATGGG TTTCTTAGGA GGAGAGGTTA CCATGGTGAG			1685
TGGACCAGGC ACACATCAGG GGAAGAAAAC AATGGATCAA GGGATTGAGT TCATTAGAGC			1745
CATTTCCACT CCACCTCTGT CTTGATGCTC AGTGTTCCTA AACTCACCCA CTGAGCTCTG			1805
AATTAGGTGC AGGGAGGAGA CGTGCAGAAA CGAAAGAGGA AAGAAAGGAG AGAGAGCAGG			1865
ACACAGGCTT TCTGCTGAGA GAAGTCCTAT TGCAAGGTGTG ACAGTGTGTTG GGACTACCAC			1925

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GGGTTTCCTT CAGACTTCTA AGTTTCTAAA TCACTATCAT GTGATCATAT TTATTTTAA	1985
AATTATTCGA GAAAGACACC ACATTTCAA TAATAATCA GTTTGTCACA ATTAATAAAA	2045
TATTTGTTT GCTAAGAAGT AAAAAGTCGA CGCGGCCGC	2084

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 307 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Val Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Ile Ser Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro	
1 5 10 15	
Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Tyr Glu Val Val Lys Gly Val Val Gly His Pro	
20 25 30	
Val Thr Ile Pro Cys Thr Tyr Ser Thr Arg Gly Gly Ile Thr Thr Thr	
35 40 45	
Cys Trp Gly Arg Gly Gln Cys Pro Tyr Ser Ser Cys Gln Asn Ile Leu	
50 55 60	
Ile Trp Thr Asn Gly Tyr Gln Val Thr Tyr Arg Ser Ser Gly Arg Tyr	
65 70 75 80	
Asn Ile Lys Gly Arg Ile Ser Glu Gly Asp Val Ser Leu Thr Ile Glu	
85 90 95	
Asn Ser Val Asp Ser Asp Ser Gly Leu Tyr Cys Cys Arg Val Glu Ile	
100 105 110	
Pro Gly Trp Phe Asn Asp Gln Lys Met Thr Phe Ser Leu Glu Val Lys	
115 120 125	
Pro Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Arg Pro	
130 135 140	
Thr Thr Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Ile Ser Thr Arg Ser Thr His Val Pro	
145 150 155 160	
Thr Ser Thr Arg Val Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro Thr Pro Glu Gln Thr Gln	
165 170 175	
Thr His Lys Pro Glu Ile Thr Thr Phe Tyr Ala His Glu Thr Thr Ala	
180 185 190	

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Glu Val Thr Glu Thr Pro Ser Tyr Thr Pro Ala Asp Trp Asn Gly Thr
 195 200 205
 Val Thr Ser Ser Glu Glu Ala Trp Asn Asn His Thr Val Arg Ile Pro
 210 215 220
 Leu Arg Lys Pro Gln Arg Asn Pro Thr Lys Gly Phe Tyr Val Gly Met
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser Thr Val Val Val
 245 250 255
 Thr Arg Tyr Ile Ile Arg Lys Lys Met Gly Ser Leu Ser Phe Val
 260 265 270
 Ala Phe His Val Ser Lys Ser Arg Ala Leu Gln Asn Ala Ala Ile Val
 275 280 285
 His Pro Arg Ala Glu Asp Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ile Glu Asp Arg Ser Arg
 290 295 300
 Gly Ala Glu
 305

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2303 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 107..1822

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GC GG CC CG CG GT CG ACT CG CAG GAG G C C G G C A CT CT G ACT CC TG GT GG AT GG GACT AG GG AG	60
TC AG AG T CAA G C C CT G ACT TG G C T G AG GG CG G G C G C T C C G A GT C A G C AT G G A A AG T	115
Met Glu Ser	
1	
CT C TGC GGG GTC CTG GTA TTT CTG CTG CTG GCT GCA GGA CTG CCG CTC	163
Leu Cys Gly Val Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu	
5 10 15	
CAG GCG GCC AAG CGG TTC CGT GAT GTG CTG GGC CAT GAG CAG TAT CCG	211
Gln Ala Ala Lys Arg Phe Arg Asp Val Leu Gly His Glu Gln Tyr Pro	
20 25 30 35	

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GAT CAC ATG AGG GAG AAC AAC CAA TTA CGT GGC TGG TCT TCA GAT GAA Asp His Met Arg Glu Asn Asn Gln Leu Arg Gly Trp Ser Ser Asp Glu 40 45 50	259
AAT GAA TGG GAT GAA CAG CTG TAT CCA GTG TGG AGG AGG GGA GAG GGC Asn Glu Trp Asp Glu Gln Leu Tyr Pro Val Trp Arg Arg Gly Glu Gly 55 60 65	307
AGA TGG AAG GAC TCC TGG GAA GGA GGC CGT GTG CAG GCA GCC CTA ACC Arg Trp Lys Asp Ser Trp Glu Gly Arg Val Gln Ala Ala Leu Thr 70 75 80	355
AGT GAT TCA CCG GCC TTG GTG GGT TCC AAT ATC ACC TTC GTA GTG AAC Ser Asp Ser Pro Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Asn Ile Thr Phe Val Val Asn 85 90 95	403
CTG GTG TTC CCC AGA TGC CAG AAG GAA GAT GCC AAC GGC AAT ATC GTC Leu Val Phe Pro Arg Cys Gln Lys Glu Asp Ala Asn Gly Asn Ile Val 100 105 110 115	451
TAT GAG AGG AAC TGC AGA AGT GAT TTG GAG CTG GCT TCT GAC CCG TAT Tyr Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala Ser Asp Pro Tyr 120 125 130	499
GTC TAC AAC TGG ACC ACA GGG GCA GAC GAT GAG GAC TGG GAA GAC AGC Val Tyr Asn Trp Thr Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Glu Asp Trp Glu Asp Ser 135 140 145	547
ACC AGC CAA GGC CAG CAC CTC AGG TTC CCC GAC GGG AAG CCC TTC CCT Thr Ser Gln Gly Gln His Leu Arg Phe Pro Asp Gly Lys Pro Phe Pro 150 155 160	595
CGC CCC CAC GGA CGG AAG AAA TGG AAC TTC GTC TAC GTC TTC CAC ACA Arg Pro His Gly Arg Lys Lys Trp Asn Phe Val Tyr Val Phe His Thr 165 170 175	643
CTT GGT CAG TAT TTT CAA AAG CTG GGT CGG TGT TCA GCA CGA GTT TCT Leu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gln Lys Leu Gly Arg Cys Ser Ala Arg Val Ser 180 185 190 195	691
ATA AAC ACA GTC AAC TTG ACA GTT GGC CCT CAG GTC ATG GAA GTG ATT Ile Asn Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Val Gly Pro Gln Val Met Glu Val Ile 200 205 210	739
GTC TTT CGA AGA CAC GGC CGG GCA TAC ATT CCC ATC TCC AAA GTG AAA Val Phe Arg Arg His Gly Arg Ala Tyr Ile Pro Ile Ser Lys Val Lys 215 220 225	787
GAC GTG TAT GTG ATA ACA GAT CAG ATC CCT ATA TTC GTG ACC ATG TAC Asp Val Tyr Val Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Pro Ile Phe Val Thr Met Tyr 230 235 240	835
CAG AAG AAT GAC CGG AAC TCG TCT GAT GAA ACC TTC CTC AGA GAC CTC Gln Lys Asn Asp Arg Asn Ser Ser Asp Glu Thr Phe Leu Arg Asp Leu 245 250 255	883

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CCC ATT TTC TTC GAT GTC CTC ATT CAC GAT CCC AGT CAT TTC CTC AAC Pro Ile Phe Phe Asp Val Leu Ile His Asp Pro Ser His Phe Leu Asn 260 265 270 275	931
TAC TCT GCC ATT TCC TAC AAG TGG AAC TTT GGG GAC AAC ACT GGC CTG Tyr Ser Ala Ile Ser Tyr Lys Trp Asn Phe Gly Asp Asn Thr Gly Leu 280 285 290	979
TTT GTC TCC AAC AAT CAC ACT TTG AAT CAC ACG TAT GTG CTC AAT GGA Phe Val Ser Asn Asn His Thr Leu Asn His Thr Tyr Val Leu Asn Gly 295 300 305	1027
ACC TTC AAC TTT AAC CTC ACC GTG CAA ACT GCA GTG CCG GGA CCA TGC Thr Phe Asn Phe Asn Leu Thr Val Gln Thr Ala Val Pro Gly Pro Cys 310 315 320	1075
CCC TCA CCC ACA CCT TCG CCT TCT TCG ACT TCT CCT TCG CCT GCA Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala 325 330 335	1123
TCT TCG CCT TCA CCC ACA TTA TCA ACA CCT AGT CCC TCT TTA ATG CCT Ser Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Met Pro 340 345 350 355	1171
ACT GGC CAC AAA TCC ATG GAG CTG AGT GAC ATT TCC AAT GAA AAC TGC Thr Gly His Lys Ser Met Glu Leu Ser Asp Ile Ser Asn Glu Asn Cys 360 365 370	1219
CGA ATA AAC AGA TAT GGT TAC TTC AGA GCC ACC ATC ACA ATT GTA GAT Arg Ile Asn Arg Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Ile Val Asp 375 380 385	1267
GGA ATC CTA GAA GTC AAC ATC ATC CAG GTA GCA GAT GTC CCA ATC CCC Gly Ile Leu Glu Val Asn Ile Ile Gln Val Ala Asp Val Pro Ile Pro 390 395 400	1315
ACA CCG CAG CCT GAC AAC TCA CTG ATG GAC TTC ATT GTG ACC TGC AAA Thr Pro Gln Pro Asp Asn Ser Leu Met Asp Phe Ile Val Thr Cys Lys 405 410 415	1363
GGG GCC ACT CCC ACG GAA GCC TGT ACG ATC ATC TCT GAC CCC ACC TGC Gly Ala Thr Pro Thr Glu Ala Cys Thr Ile Ile Ser Asp Pro Thr Cys 420 425 430 435	1411
CAG ATC GCC CAG AGG GTG TGC AGC CCG GTG GCT GTG GAT GAG CTG Gln Ile Ala Gln Asn Arg Val Cys Ser Pro Val Ala Val Asp Glu Leu 440 445 450	1459
TGC CTC CTG TCC GTG AGG AGA GCC TTC AAT GGG TCC GGC ACG TAC TGT Cys Leu Leu Ser Val Arg Arg Ala Phe Asn Gly Ser Gly Thr Tyr Cys 455 460 465	1507
GTG AAT TTC ACT CTG GGA GAC GAT GCA AGC CTG GCC CTC ACC AGC GCC Val Asn Phe Thr Leu Gly Asp Asp Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala 470 475 480	1555

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CTG ATC TCT ATC CCT GGC AAA GAC CTA GGC TCC CCT CTG AGA ACA GTG	1603
Leu Ile Ser Ile Pro Gly Lys Asp Leu Gly Ser Pro Leu Arg Thr Val	
485 490 495	
AAT GGT GTC CTG ATC TCC ATT GGC TGC CTG GCC ATG TTT GTC ACC ATG	1651
Asn Gly Val Leu Ile Ser Ile Gly Cys Leu Ala Met Phe Val Thr Met	
500 505 510 515	
GTT ACC ATC TTG CTG TAC AAA AAA CAC AAG ACG TAC AAG CCA ATA GGA	1699
Val Thr Ile Leu Leu Tyr Lys Lys His Lys Thr Tyr Lys Pro Ile Gly	
520 525 530	
AAC TGC ACC AGG AAC GTG GTC AAG GGC AAA GGC CTG AGT GTT TTT CTC	1747
Asn Cys Thr Arg Asn Val Val Lys Gly Lys Gly Leu Ser Val Phe Leu	
535 540 545	
AGC CAT GCA AAA GCC CCG TTC TCC CGA GGA GAC CGG GAG AAG GAT CCA	1795
Ser His Ala Lys Ala Pro Phe Ser Arg Gly Asp Arg Glu Lys Asp Pro	
550 555 560	
CTG CTC CAG GAC AAG CCA TGG ATG CTC TAAGTCTTCA CTCTCACTTC	1842
Leu Leu Gln Asp Lys Pro Trp Met Leu	
565 570	
TGACTGGAA CCCACTCTTC TGTGCATGTA TGTGAGCTGT GCAGAAGTAC ATGACTGGTA	1902
GCTGTTGTTT TCTACGGATT ATTGTAAAAT GTATATCATG GTTTAGGGAG CGTAGTTAAT	1962
TGGCATTATA GTGAAGGGAT GGGAAAGACAG TATTTCTTCA CATCTGTATT GTGGTTTTA	2022
TACTGTTAAT AGGGTGGCA CATTGTGTCT GAAGGGGGAG GGGGAGGTCA CTGCTACTTA	2082
AGGTCCCTAGG TTAACTGGGA GAGGATGCC CAGGCTCCTT AGATTCTAC ACAAGATGTG	2142
CCTGAACCCA GCTAGTCCTG ACCTAAAGGC CATGCTTCAT CAACTCTATC TCAGCTCATT	2202
GAACATACCT GAGCACCTGA TGGAATTATA ATGGAACCAA GCTTGTGTGA TGGTGTGTGT	2262
GTGTACATAA GATACTCATT AAAAAGACAG TCTATTAAAA A	2303

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 572 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Met Glu Ser Leu Cys Gly Val Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly	
1 5 10 15	

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Leu Pro Leu Gln Ala Ala Lys Arg Phe Arg Asp Val Leu Gly His Glu
20 25 30

Gln Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Glu Asn Asn Gln Leu Arg Gly Trp Ser
35 40 45

Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Trp Asp Glu Gln Leu Tyr Pro Val Trp Arg Arg
50 55 60

Gly Glu Gly Arg Trp Lys Asp Ser Trp Glu Gly Gly Arg Val Gln Ala
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Thr Ser Asp Ser Pro Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Asn Ile Thr Phe
85 90 95

Val Val Asn Leu Val Phe Pro Arg Cys Gln Lys Glu Asp Ala Asn Gly
100 105 110

Asn Ile Val Tyr Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala Ser
115 120 125

Asp Pro Tyr Val Tyr Asn Trp Thr Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Glu Asp Trp
130 135 140

Glu Asp Ser Thr Ser Gln Gly Gln His Leu Arg Phe Pro Asp Gly Lys
145 150 155 160

Pro Phe Pro Arg Pro His Gly Arg Lys Lys Trp Asn Phe Val Tyr Val
165 170 175

Phe His Thr Leu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gln Lys Leu Gly Arg Cys Ser Ala
180 185 190

Arg Val Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Val Gly Pro Gln Val Met
195 200 205

Glu Val Ile Val Phe Arg Arg His Gly Arg Ala Tyr Ile Pro Ile Ser
210 215 220

Lys Val Lys Asp Val Tyr Val Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Pro Ile Phe Val
225 230 235 240

Thr Met Tyr Gln Lys Asn Asp Arg Asn Ser Ser Asp Glu Thr Phe Leu
245 250 255

Arg Asp Leu Pro Ile Phe Phe Asp Val Leu Ile His Asp Pro Ser His
260 265 270

Phe Leu Asn Tyr Ser Ala Ile Ser Tyr Lys Trp Asn Phe Gly Asp Asn
275 280 285

Thr Gly Leu Phe Val Ser Asn Asn His Thr Leu Asn His Thr Tyr Val
290 295 300

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Leu Asn Gly Thr Phe Asn Phe Asn Leu Thr Val Gln Thr Ala Val Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Pro Cys Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser
 340 345 350
 Leu Met Pro Thr Gly His Lys Ser Met Glu Leu Ser Asp Ile Ser Asn
 355 360 365
 Glu Asn Cys Arg Ile Asn Arg Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr
 370 375 380
 Ile Val Asp Gly Ile Leu Glu Val Asn Ile Ile Gln Val Ala Asp Val
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Ile Pro Thr Pro Gln Pro Asp Asn Ser Leu Met Asp Phe Ile Val
 405 410 415
 Thr Cys Lys Gly Ala Thr Pro Thr Glu Ala Cys Thr Ile Ile Ser Asp
 420 425 430
 Pro Thr Cys Gln Ile Ala Gln Asn Arg Val Cys Ser Pro Val Ala Val
 435 440 445
 Asp Glu Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Val Arg Arg Ala Phe Asn Gly Ser Gly
 450 455 460
 Thr Tyr Cys Val Asn Phe Thr Leu Gly Asp Asp Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ser Ala Leu Ile Ser Ile Pro Gly Lys Asp Leu Gly Ser Pro Leu
 485 490 495
 Arg Thr Val Asn Gly Val Leu Ile Ser Ile Gly Cys Leu Ala Met Phe
 500 505 510
 Val Thr Met Val Thr Ile Leu Leu Tyr Lys Lys His Lys Thr Tyr Lys
 515 520 525
 Pro Ile Gly Asn Cys Thr Arg Asn Val Val Lys Gly Lys Gly Leu Ser
 530 535 540
 Val Phe Leu Ser His Ala Lys Ala Pro Phe Ser Arg Gly Asp Arg Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Asp Pro Leu Leu Gln Asp Lys Pro Trp Met Leu
 565 570

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1795 base pairs

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- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 278..1279

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

GC GGCCGCGT CGACGAAGCT GGGAAAGTCAG GGGCTGTTTC TGTGGGCAGC TTTCCCTGTC	60
CTTTGGAAGG CACAGAGCTC TCAGCTGCAG GGAACTAACA GAGCTCTGAA GCCGTTATAT	120
GTGGTCTTCT CTCATTTCCA GCAGAGCAGG CTCATATGAA TCAACCAACT GGGTGAAAAG	180
ATAAGTTGCA ATCTGAGATT TAAGACTTGA TCAGATACCA TCTGGTGGAG GGTACCAACC	240
AGCCTGTCTG CTCATTTCC TTCAGGCTGA TCCCATA ATG CAT CCT CAA GTG GTC	295
Met His Pro Gln Val Val	
1 5	
ATC TTA AGC CTC ATC CTA CAT CTG GCA GAT TCT GTA GCT GGT TCT GTA	343
Ile Leu Ser Leu Ile Leu His Leu Ala Asp Ser Val Ala Gly Ser Val	
10 15 20	
AAG GTT GGT GGA GAG GCA GGT CCA TCT GTC ACA CTA CCC TGC CAC TAC	391
Lys Val Gly Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Thr Leu Pro Cys His Tyr	
25 30 35	
AGT GGA GCT GTC ACA TCA ATG TGC TGG AAT AGA GGC TCA TGT TCT CTA	439
Ser Gly Ala Val Thr Ser Met Cys Trp Asn Arg Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu	
40 45 50	
TTC ACA TGC CAA AAT GGC ATT GTC TGG ACC AAT GGA ACC CAC GTC ACC	487
Phe Thr Cys Gln Asn Gly Ile Val Trp Thr Asn Gly Thr His Val Thr	
55 60 65 70	
TAT CGG AAG GAC ACA CGC TAT AAG CTA TTG GGG GAC CTT TCA AGA AGG	535
Tyr Arg Lys Asp Thr Arg Tyr Lys Leu Leu Gly Asp Leu Ser Arg Arg	
75 80 85	
GAT GTC TCT TTG ACC ATA GAA AAT ACA GCT GTG TCT GAC AGT GGC GTA	583
Asp Val Ser Leu Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ala Val Ser Asp Ser Gly Val	
90 95 100	
TAT TGT TGC CGT GTT GAG CAC CGT GGG TGG TTC AAT GAC ATG AAA ATC	631
Tyr Cys Cys Arg Val Glu His Arg Gly Trp Phe Asn Asp Met Lys Ile	
105 110 115	

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3 growing, under suitable culture conditions, prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells transformed
4 or transfected with the DNA molecule in a manner allowing expression of the DNA
5 molecule, and recovering the polypeptide product of said expression.

1 8. A polypeptide product produced by the process of claim 7.

1 9. A protein having an amino acid sequence which comprises SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5
2 or SEQ ID NO:7.

1 10. A purified and isolated protein encoded by the DNA of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2,
2 SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

1 11. The protein of claim 9 or 10, substantially free of other human proteins.

1 12. A protein which is a variant of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7.

1 13. A soluble variant of the protein according to claim 9, 10, 11 or 12.

1 14. An IgG fusion protein comprising the protein of claim 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13.

1 15. The soluble protein of claim 13, fused to a toxin, imageable compound or radionuclide.

1 16. A specific monoclonal antibody to a protein of claim 9, 10, 11 or 12.

1 17. The antibody of claim 16, associated with a toxin, imageable compound or radionuclide.

1 18. A hybridoma cell line which produces a specific antibody to the protein of claim 9, 10,
2 11, 12 or 13.

1 19. An antibody produced by a hybridoma of claim 18.

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1 20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the
2 protein of claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, and further comprising a pharmacologically
3 acceptable carrier.

1 21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the
2 antibody of claim 16, 17 or 19, and further comprising a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.

1 22. A method of treating a subject with renal disease, comprising administering to the
2 subject a therapeutically effective amount of the protein of claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15.

1 23. A method of treating a subject with renal disease, comprising administering to the
2 subject a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody of claim 16, 17 or 19.

1 24. A method of treating a subject with renal disease, comprising administering to the
2 subject a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 20.

1 25. A method of promoting growth of new tissue in a subject, comprising administering to
2 the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the protein of claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14.

1 26. The method of claim 25, wherein the tissue is renal tissue.

1 27. A method of promoting survival of damaged tissue in a subject, comprising
2 administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the protein of claim 9, 10, 11,
3 12, 13 or 14.

1 28. The method of claim 27, wherein the tissue is renal tissue.

1 29. A method of treating a subject with renal disease, comprising administering to the
2 subject a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody of claim 16, 17 or 19.

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- 1 30. A method of treating a subject with renal disease, comprising administering to the
- 2 subject a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 21.

- 1 31. A method of promoting growth of new tissue in a subject, comprising administering to
- 2 the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody of claim 16, 17 or 19.

- 1 32. A method of promoting survival of damaged tissue in a subject, comprising
- 2 administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody of claim 16, 17 or
- 3 19.

- 1 33. A method of treating a subject with a renal disorder, comprising administering to the
- 2 subject a vector of claim 4 or 5.

- 1 34. A method of promoting growth of new tissue in a subject, comprising administering to
- 2 the subject a vector of claim 4 or 5.

- 1 35. A method of promoting survival of damaged tissue in a subject, comprising
- 2 administering a therapeutically effective amount of a vector of claim 4 or 5 to the subject.

- 1 36. The method of claim 34 or 35, wherein the tissue is renal tissue.

- 1 37. A method for targeting an imageable compound to a cell expressing a protein of SEQ
- 2 ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, comprising contacting the cell with a monoclonal
- 3 antibody of claim 16 fused to an imageable compound.

- 1 38. The method of claim 37, wherein the cell is within a subject, and the monoclonal
- 2 antibody is administered to the subject.

- 1 39. A method of identifying damage or regeneration of renal cells in a subject, comprising
- 2 comparing level of expression of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6

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3 in renal cells of the subject to a control level of expression of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ
4 ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6 in control renal cells.

1 40. A method of identifying upregulation of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4
2 or SEQ ID NO:6 in cells comprising contacting the cells with an antisense probe and measuring
3 hybridization to RNA within the cell.

1 41. A method of identifying damage or regeneration of renal cells in a subject, comprising
2 comparing concentration of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7 in renal cells, renal
3 cell fragments or body fluids of the subject to a control level of expression of SEQ ID NO:3,
4 SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7 in control renal cells.

1 42. The method of claim 41, wherein the fluid is urine or serum.

1 43. The method of claim 41, wherein the renal cells or renal cell fragments are obtained
2 from urine sediment of the subject.

1	GC GG CC CG CG TC GAC CG GT GC CT GT GAG TAA ATAG AT CAG GG TCT C CTT CAC	50
51	AG CAC AT TCT CCAG GAAG CC GAG CAA ACAT TTAG TGT CATT TAC CCAG GA	100
101	GG AA ATCT AGGT GTAG AGAG GCT CAC GG ATCT AAG GTT GG ATCT GT ACC	150
151	CAG TGCT TTT TAGGT GTCT TTAG ACAT TTCT CAGGA AGAT GTAG TCT CT	200
201	GTC ACC AT GT GT GG CT GAAT TCTAG CT CAGT CC ATCT TATT GT GTT AAG	250
251	GTAG TTGA AGTT TAGGA ACCA ACCA CAGT AT GT CT CT GAG CAGA AGAG TACA	300
301	GT GT CC ATCT TGA GGG ACAAG CT CAC TTT ACC ATT AGAG GG CT GG C CTT G	350
351	GCT T TAG ATT CT ACC GAGA ACATA CT CT AAT GG CT GG C CTC AG TTT CT	400
401	CT GT TT GCT GT CT TATT GT GT CAT GG CC AGA AGT C AT AT GG AT GG CT CT	450
451	AT GT GAG CAAGG ACCC CAG ATAG AAG AGT GT ATT GGG GAA CAG GTT G C C	500
501	CT AAC AGA GAGT CCT GT GG GATT CAT G CAG T CAGG AT GAAG ACCT GAT CA	550
551	GAC AGA GT GT GCT GAGT G C CAC GG C T AACC AGA GT GACT GT CACT GT CC	600
601	TTC AGGT CAAC ACC AT GG TT CA ACT TCA AGT CTT CATT CAGG C CTC CT G M V Q L Q V F I S G L L	650
651	CT GCT T CTT CCAGG CT CT GTAG ATT CT TAT GAAG T AGT GAAG GGG GT GG L L L P G S V D S Y E V V K G V V	700
701	GGG T CAC CCT GT CACA ATT CC AT GT ACT TACT CAAC AC GT GG AGGA AT CA G H P V T I P C T Y S T R G G I T	750
751	CAAC GAC AT GT TGGGG CCGGGG CAAT G C C AT ATT CT AGT GT CAA AAT T T C W G R G Q C P Y S S C Q N	800
801	AT ACT TATT GG ACCA AT GG AT ACCA AGT CAC CT AT CGG AGC AG C GGT CG I L I W T N G Y Q V T Y R S S G R	850
851	AT ACA AC AT AAAG GGG CGT ATT CAGA AGG AGA C GT AT C CTT GACA AT AG Y N I K G R I S E G D V S L T I E	900
901	AGA ACT CT GT TGA TAGT GAT AGT GG TCT GT ATT GT TGC C GAGT GG AGA GATT N S V D S D S G L Y C C R V E I	950
951	CCT GG AT GG TT CAAC GAT CAG AAA AT GAC CTT TC ATT GG AAG TAA ACC P G W F N D Q K M T F S L E V K P	1000
1001	AGAA ATT CCCACA AAGT CCT CCA ACA AGA C CCA ACT ACA AGA C CCA CAA E I P T S P P T R P T T T R P T T	1050
1051	CCACA AGG C CCA CAA CT ATT CAA CAA AGA TCC ACAC AT GT ACCA ACAT CA T R P T T I S T R S T H V P T S	1100

FIG. 1a

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1101	ACCAGAGTCTCCACCTCTACTCCAACACCAGAACAAACACAGACTCACAA T R V S T S T P T P E Q T Q T H K	1150
1151	ACCAGAAATCACTACATTTATGCCATGAGACAACGTGCTGAGGTGACAG P E I T T F Y A H E T T A E V T E	1200
1201	AAACTCCATCATATACTCCTGCAGACTGGAATGGCACTGTGACATCCTCA T P S Y T P A D W N G T V T S S	1250
1251	GAGGAGGCCTGGAATAATCACACTGTAAGAATCCCTTGAGGAAGCCGCA E E A W N N H T V R I P L R K P Q	1300
1301	GAGAAACCCGACTAAGGGCTTCTATGTTGGCATGTCGTTGCAGCCCTGC R N P T K G F Y V G M S V A A L L	1350
1351	TGCTGCTGCTGCTTGCAGACCGTGGTTGTCAACCAGGTACATCATTATA L L L L A S T V V V T R Y I I I	1400
1401	AGAAAGAAGATGGGCTCTCTGAGCTTGTGCATCCCATGTCCTAAAGAG R K K M G S L S F V A F H V S K S	1450
1451	TAGAGCTTGCAGAACGCGAGCGATTGTGCATCCCCGAGCTGAAGACAACA R A L Q N A A I V H P R A E D N I	1500
1501	TCTACATTATTGAAGATAGATCTCGAGGTGCAGAAATGAGTCCCAGAGGCC Y I I E D R S R G A E	1550
1551	TTCTGTGGGCCTCTGCCTGGATTACAGAGATCGTGAETGATTTCACA	1600
1601	GAGTAAAATACCCATTCCAGCTCCTGGAGATTTGTGTTTGGTTCTTC	1650
1651	CAGCTGCAGTGGAGAGGGTAACCCCTCTACCCGTATATGCAAAACTCGAG	1700
1701	GTAAACATCATCCTAATTCTGTATCAGCAACACCTCAGTGTCTCCACTC	1750
1751	ACTGCAGCGATTCTCTCAAATGTGAACATTTAGAAGTTGTGTTCCCTT	1800
1801	TTGTCCATGTAATCATTGTAATACAAGAATTTCATCTGTTATTAAAAA	1850
1851	CCATTAATGAGAGGGGAATAGGAATTAAAGCTGGTGGGAAGGGCCTCCT	1900
1901	GAATTAGAAGCACTCATGATTGTGTTATCTCTTTATTGTAATTGA	1950
1951	AATGTTACTTCTATCCTCCCAAGGGCAAAATCATGGGAGCATGGAGGT	2000
2001	TTTAATTGCCCTCATAGATAAGTAGAAGAAGAGAGTCTAATGCCACCAAT	2050
2051	AGAGGTGGTTATGCTTCTCACAGCTCTGGAAATATGATCATTATTATG	2100
2101	CAGTTGATCTTAGGATGAGGATGGTTCTTAGGAGGAGGGTACCATG	2150
2151	GTGAGTGGACCAGGCACACATCAGGGGAAGAAAACAATGGATCAAGGGAT	2200
2201	TGAGTTCATAGAGCCATTCCACTCCACTTCTGTCTTGTACAGTGT	2250
2251	TCCTAAACTCACCCACTGAGCTCTGAATTAGGTGCAGGGAGGAGACGTGC	2300

FIG. 1b

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2301	AGAAACGAAAGAGGAAAGAAAGGAGAGAGCAGGACACAGGCTTCTGC	2380
2351	TGAGAGAAAGTCCTATTGCAGGTGTGACAGTGTGTTGGGACTACCACGGGTT	2400
2401	TCCTTCAGACTTCTAAGTTCTAAATCACTATCATGTGATCATATTTA	2450
2451	TTTAAAATTATTCAGAAAGACACCACTTTCAATAATAAAATCAGTT	2500
2501	TCACAATTAATAAAATATTTGTTGCTAAGAAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAA	2550
2551	AAGTCGACGCGGCCGC 2566	

FIG. 1c

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

1	GC GG CC CG CG TCG AC GG TG CCT GTG AGT AA ATAG AT CAG GG TCT C CTT CAC	50
51	AG CAC AT TCT CCAG GAAG CC GAG CAA ACAT TAG TGT CATT TAC CCAG GA	100
101	GG AA ATCT AGGT GTAG AGAG CTAC GG ATCT AAG GTCAAC ACCAT GG TT M V	150
151	CA ACTT CAAG TCTT CATT CAGG CCTC CTG CTG CTT CTT CCAGG CTCT GT Q L Q V F I S G L L L L P G S V	200
201	AG ATT CTT ATGA AGT TAGT GAAG GGGT GGT GGGT CACC CTGT CACA ATTC D S Y E V V K G V V G H P V T I P	250
251	CAT GTACT TACT CAAC AC GTGG AGGA ATCA CAAC GAC AT GTT GGGGCC GG C T Y S T R G G I T T T C W G R	300
301	GGG CAAT GCCC AT ATT CTTAG TTGT CAAA ATAT ACTT ATT GGGACCA AT GG G Q C P Y S S C Q N I L I W T N G	350
351	ATAC CAAGT CAC CTAT CGGAGC AGCG GT CGAT ACAC ATAA AGGGCG GT Y Q V T Y R S S G R Y N I K G R I	400
401	TTT CAGA AGGAG ACGT AT CTT GACA ATAG AGA ACT CT GTT GATAGT GAT S E G D V S L T I E N S V D S D	450
451	AGT GGT CT GT ATT GTT GCG AGT GGAG ATC CT GGAT GGTT CAAC GAT CA S G L Y C C R V E I P G W F N D Q	500
501	GAAA ATGAC CTTT CATT GGAA GT TAA ACCAG AA ATT CCCACA AGT C CTC K M T F S L E V K P E I P T S P P	550
551	CAAC AAAG ACC CACA ACTACA AG ACCACA ACCACA AGG CCA CACA ACT ATT T R P T T R P T T T R P T T I	600
601	TCA ACAAG ATCCACACAT GTAC CAAC ATCA ACCAG AGT CTCCAC CTCT AC S T R S T H V P T S T R V S T S T	650
651	TCCA AC ACCAG AAAC AACACAG ACTC ACA ACCAG AAAT CACTAC ATTT P T P E Q T Q T H K P E I T T F Y	700
701	ATG CCC ATGAG ACAA CTG CTGAG GTGAC AGAA ACTCCATCATATACT CCT A H E T T A E V T E T P S Y T P	750
751	GCAG ACT GGA ATGG CACT GTGAC AT CCTCAG AGG GAGG CTT GGA AT AAT CA A D W N G T V T S S E E A W N N H	800
801	CACT GTAA GAAT CCCC TTGAGGA AGCC CGCAG AGAA ACCG ACTA AGGG CT T V R I P L R K P Q R N P T K G F	850
851	TCT AT GTT GGC AT GTCC GTG CAG CCCT GTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GAGC Y V G M S V A A L L L L L A S	900
901	ACCG TGG TT GT CACC AGGT ACAT CATTATA AGAA AGA AGAT GGG CTCT T V V V T R Y I I I R K K M G S L	950

FIG. 2a
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

951	GAGCTTGTGCCTTCCATGTCTCTAAGAGTAGAGCTTCAGAACGCAG S F V A F H V S K S R A L Q N A A	1000
1001	CGATTGTGCATCCCCGAGCTGAAGACAAACATCTACATTATTGAAGATAGA I V H P R A E D N I Y I I E D R	1050
1051	TCTCGAGGTGCAGAATGAGTCCCAGAGGCCTCTGTGGGGCCTCTGCCT S R G A E	1100
1101	GGGATTACAGAGATCGTGAUTTACAGAGTAAAATACCCATTCCAG	1150
1151	CTCCTGGAGATTTGTGTTGGTCTTCCAGCTGCAGTGGAGAGGGTA	1200
1201	ACCCCTACCCCTGTATATGCAAAACTCGAGGTTAACATCATCCTAATTCT	1250
1251	TGTATCAGCAACACCTCAGTGTCTCCACTCACTGCAGCGATTCTCTCAAA	1300
1301	TGTGAACATTTAGAAGTTGTGTTCTTGTCCATGTAATCATTGGT	1350
1351	AATACAAGAATTATCTTGTATTAAAACCATTAAATGAGAGGGAAATA	1400
1401	GGAATTAAAAGCTGGTGGGAAGGGCCTCTGAATTAGAAGCACTTCATG	1450
1451	ATTGTGTTATCTCTTTATTGTAATTGAAATGTTACTCTATCCTCC	1500
1501	CAAGGGCAAAATCATGGGAGCATGGAGGTTAATTGCCCTCATAGATA	1550
1551	AGTAGAAGAAGAGAGTCAATGCCACCAATAGAGGTGGTATGCTTCTC	1600
1601	ACAGCTCTGAAATATGATCATTATTATGCAGTTGATCTTAGGATGAGG	1650
1651	ATGGGTTCTTAGGAGGAGGGTTACCATGGTGAATGGACCAGGCACACA	1700
1701	TCAGGGGAAGAAAACAATGGATCAAGGGATTGAGTTCAATTAGGCCATT	1750
1751	CCACTCCACTCTGTCTTGATGCTCAGTGTCTAAACTCACCCACTGAG	1800
1801	CTCTGAATTAGGTGCAGGGAGGAGACGTGCAGAAACGAAAGAGGAAAGAA	1850
1851	AGGAGAGAGAGCAGGACACAGGCTTCTGCTGAGAGAAGTCCTATTGCAG	1900
1901	GTGTGACAGTGTGGACTACCACGGTTCTCAGACTTCTAAGTT	1950
1951	CTAAATCACTATCATGTGATCATATTATTAAAATTATTCAGAAAG	2000
2001	ACACCACATTTCAATAATAATCAGTTGTACAATTAAATAAAATATT	2050
2051	TGTTTGCTAAGAAGTAAAAGTCGACGCCGC 2084	

FIG. 2b

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1	GC GG CC CG TC G ACT CG C AGG AGG C CG G C ACT CT G ACT C CT GG T GG AT GG	50
51	GA CT AGG G AG T C A G AG T C A A G C C C T G ACT GG C T GAG G G C G G C T C C G A	100
101	GTCAGCATGGAAAGTCTCTGCAGGGCTCTGGTATTCCTGCTGCTGGCTGC M E S L C G V L V F L L L A A	150
151	AGGACTGCCGCTCCAGGCGGCCAAGCGGTCCTCGTATGTGCTGGCCATG G L P L Q A A K R F R D V L G H E	200
201	AGCAGTATCCGGATCACATGAGGGAGAACAAACCAATTACGTGGCTGGTCT Q Y P D H M R E N N Q L R G W S	250
251	TCAGATGAAAATGAATGGGATGAACAGCTGTATCCAGTGTGGAGGGAGGG S D E N E W D E Q L Y P V W R R G	300
301	AGAGGGCAGATGGAAGGACTCCTGGGAAGGAGGCCGTGTGCAGGCAGCCC E G R W K D S W E G G R V Q A A L	350
351	TAACCAGTGTATTCAACCGGCCCTGGTGGGTTCCAATATCACCTTCGTAGTG T S D S P A L V G S N I T F V V	400
401	AACCTGGTGTCCCCAGATGCCAGAAGGAAGATGCCAACGGCAATATCGT N L V F P R C Q K E D A N G N I V	450
451	CTATGAGAGGA ACT GCAGAAGT GATT TGAGCTGGCTTCTGACCCGTATG Y E R N C R S D L E L A S D P Y V	500
501	TCTACAACTGGACCACAGGGCAGACGATGAGGACTGGGAAGACAGCACC Y N W T T G A D D E D W E D S T	550
551	AGCCAAGGCCAGCACCTCAGGTTCCCCGACGGGAAGCCCTCCCTGCC S Q G Q H L R F P D G K P F P R P	600
601	CCACGGACGGAAGAAATGGAACCTCGTCTACGTCTTCCACACACTGGTC H G R K K W N F V Y V F H T L G Q	650
651	AGTATTTCAAAAGCTGGGTCGGTGTTCAGCACGAGTTCTATAAACACA Y F Q K L G R C S A R V S I N T	700
701	GTCAACTTGACAGTTGGCCCTCAGGTATGGAAAGT GATT GTCTTCGAAG V N L T V G P Q V M E V I V F R R	750
751	ACACGGCCGGGCATACATCCCCTCAGGAAAGACGTGTATGTGA H G R A Y I P I S K V K D V Y V I	800
801	TAACAGATCAGATCCCTATATTCTGACCATGTACCAAGAAGAACCGG T D Q I P I F V T M Y Q K N D R	850
851	AACTCGTCTGATGAAACCTTCCTCAGAGACCTCCCCATTTCTTCGATGT N S S D E T F L R D L P I F F D V	900
901	CCTCATTCA CG ATCC CAGTCATT CCTCA ACT ACT CTGCCATT CCTACA L I H D P S H F L N Y S A I S Y K	950

FIG. 3a

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951	AGTGGAACTTGCGGGACAACACTGGCTGTTGTCTCCAACAATCACACT W N F G D N T G L F V S N N H T	1000
1001	TTGAATCACACGTATGTGCTCAATGGAACCTCAACTTTAACCTCACCGT L N H T Y V L N G T F N F N L T V	1050
1051	GCAAACGTGCAGGCCGGGACCATGCCCTCACCCACACCTCGCCTTCTT Q T A V P G P C P S P T P S P S S	1100
1101	CTTCGACTTCTCCTTCGCCTGCATCTCGCCTCACCCACATTATCAACA S T S P S P A S S P S P T L S T	1150
1151	CCTAGTCCCTCTTAATGCCTACTGCCACAAATCCATGGAGCTGAGTGA P S P S L M P T G H K S M E L S D	1200
1201	CATTTCCAATGAAAATGCCGAATAAACAGATATGGTTACTTCAGAGCCA I S N E N C R I N R Y G Y F R A T	1250
1251	CCATCACAAATTGTAGATGGAATCCTAGAAGTCAACATCATCCAGGTAGCA I T I V D G I L E V N I I Q V A	1300
1301	GATGTCCAATCCCCACACCGCAGCCTGACAACACTCACTGATGGACTTCAT D V P I P T P Q P D N S L M D F I	1350
1351	TGTGACCTGCAAAGGGGCCACTCCCACGGAAAGCCTGTACGATCATCTCTG V T C K G A T P T E A C T I I S D	1400
1401	ACCCCACCTGCCAGATGCCACAGAACAGGGTGTGCAGCCGGTGGCTGTG P T C Q I A Q N R V C S P V A V	1450
1451	GATGAGCTGTGCCCTCTGTCCGTGAGGAGAGCCTCAATGGTCCGGCAC D E L C L L S V R R A F N G S G T	1500
1501	GTACTGTGTGAATTCACTCTGGGAGACGATGCAAGCCTGGCCCTCACCA Y C V N F T L G D D A S L A L T S	1550
1551	GCGCCCTGATCTCTATCCCTGGCAAAGACCTAGGCTCCCTCTGAGAACAA A L I S I P G K D L G S P L R T	1600
1601	GTGAATGGTGTCTGATCTCCATTGGCTGCCTGGCCATGTTGTACCAT V N G V L I S I G C L A M F V T M	1650
1651	GGTTACCATCTTGTGTACAAAAAACACAAGACGTACAAGCCAATAGGAA V T I L L Y K K H K T Y K P I G N	1700
1701	ACTGCACCAAGGAACGTGGTCAAGGGCAAAGGCCTGAGTGTCTCAGC C T R N V V K G K G L S V F L S	1750
1751	CATGAAAAGCCCCGTTCTCCGAGGAGACCGGGAGAAGGATCCACTGCT H A K A P F S R G D R E K D P L L	1800
1801	CCAGGACAAGCCATGGATGCTTAAGTCTCACTCTCACTTCTGACTGGG Q D K P W M L	1850
1851	AACCCACTCTTGTGCATGTATGTGAGCTGTGCAGAAGTACATGACTGG 1900	

FIG. 3b

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1901	TAGCTGTTGTTTCTACGGATTATTGTAAAATGTATATCATGGTTAGGG	1950
1951	AGCGTAGTTAATTGGCATTAGTGAAGGGATGGGAAGACAGTATTCTT	2000
2001	CACATCTGTATTGTGGTTTATACGTAACTGGTGGGCACATTGTGT	2050
2051	CTGAAGGGGGAGGGGGAGGTCACTGCTACTTAAGGTCTAGGTTAACTGG	2100
2101	GAGAGGATGCCAGGCTCCTAGATTCTACACAAGATGTGCCTGAACC	2150
2151	CAGCTAGTCCTGACCTAAAGGCCATGCTTCATCAACTCTATCTCAGCTCA	2200
2201	TTGAACATACCTGAGCACCTGATGGAATTATAATGGAACCAAGCTTGTG	2250
2251	TATGGTGTGTGTACATAAGATACTCATTAAGACAGTCTATTAA	2300
2301	AAA 2303	

FIG. 3c

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1	ATCCATCCTCAAGTGGTCATCTTAAGCCTCATCCTACATCTGGCAGATT	50
	M H P Q V V I L S L I L H L A D S	
51	TCTAGCTGGTTCTGTAAAGGTTGGTGGAGAGGCAGGTCCATCTGTACAC	100
	V A G S V K V G G E A G P S V T L	
101	TACCCCTGCCACTACAGTGGAGCTGTACATCAATGTGCTGGAATAGAGGC	150
	P C H Y S G A V T S M C W N R G	
151	TCATGTTCTCTATTCACATGCCAAAATGGCATTGTCTGGACCAATGGAAC	200
	S C S L F T C Q N G I V W T N G T	
201	CCACGTACACCTATCGGAAGGACACACGCTATAAGCTATTGGGGACCTT	250
	H V T Y R K D T R Y K L L G D L S	
251	CAAGAAGGGATGTCTCTTGACCATAAGAAAATACAGCTGTGTCTGACAGT	300
	R R D V S L T I E N T A V S D S	
301	GGCGTATATTGTTGCCGTGTTGAGCACCGTGCGGTTCAATGACATGAA	350
	G V Y C C R V E H R G W F N D M K	
351	AATCACCGTATCATTGGAGATTGTGCCACCCAAGGTACCGACTACTCAA	400
	I T V S L E I V P P K V T T T P I	
401	TTGTCACAACGTGTTCCAACCGTCACGACTGTTGCAACGAGCACCAGT	450
	V T T V P T V T T V R T S T T V	
451	CCAAACGACAACGACTGTTCCAACGACAACACTGTTCCAACACAATGAGC	500
	P T T T V P T T T V P T T M S I	
501	TCCAACGACAACGACTGTTCCGACGACAATGACTGTTCAACGACAACGA	550
	P T T T T V P T T M T V S T T T S	
551	GCGTTCCAACGACAACGAGCATTCCAACAAACAACAAAGTGTCCAGTGACA	600
	V P T T T S I P T T T S V P V T	
601	ACAAACGGTCTCTACCTTTGTTCCCTCAATGCCTTGCCCCAGGCAGAACCA	650
	T T V S T F V P P M P L P R Q N H	
651	TGAACCAGTAGCCACTTCACCATCTCACCTCAGCCAGCAGAAACCCACC	700
	E P V A T S P S S P Q P A E T H P	
701	CTACGACACTGCAGGGAGCAATAAGGAGAGAACCCACCAAGCTCACCA	750
	T T L Q G A I R R E P T S S P L	
751	TACTCTTACACAACAGATGGGAATGACACCGTGACAGAGTCTTCAGATGG	800
	Y S Y T T D G N D T V T E S S D G	
801	CCTTTGGAATAACAATCAAACACTCAACTGTTCTAGAACATAGTCTACTGA	850
	L W N N N Q T Q L F L E H S L L T	
851	CGGCCAATACCAACTAAAGGAATCTATGCTGGAGTCTGTATTCAGTCTTG	900
	A N T T K G I Y A G V C I S V L	

FIG. 4a

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901 GTGCTCTTGCTCTTGGGTGTCATCATTGCCAAAAAGTATTCTTCAA 950
V L L A L L G V I I A K K Y F F K
951 AAAGGAGGTTCAACAACTAAGACCCATAAATCCTGTATAACATCAAAGAG 1000
K E V Q Q L R P H K S C I H Q R E
1001 AA 1002

FIG. 4b

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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1 MHPQVVILSLILHLADSVAGSVKVGGEAGPSVTLPC^{YS}..GAVTSMCWN 48
2 VQLQVFISG^{LL}PGSVD^SYEVVKGVVGH^PVT^I PCTYSTRGGITTCWG 51
49 RGCSCLFTCQNGIVWTNGTHVTYRKDTRYKLLGDLSRRDVSLTIENTAVS 98
52 RGQCPYSSCQN^{IL}IWTNGYQVTYRSSGRYN^IKGR^ISEGDVSLTIENS^VD^S 101
99 DSGVYCCRVEHRGWFNDMKITVSLEIVPPKVTTTPIVTTVPTVTTVRTST 148
102 DSGLYCCRVEIPGWFNDQKMTFSLEVKP.....EIP^TSP 135
149 TVPTTTVPTTVPTTMSIPTTTVPTTMTVSTTSVPTTSIPTTSVP 198
136 PTRPTTTRPTTRPTTIS.....TRSTHVPTSTRVSTSTPTPEQTQTHKP 180
199 VTTTVSTFVPPMPLPRQNHEPVATSPSSPQPAETHPTTLQGAIRREPTSS 248
181 EITTFYA.....HETTAEV^TETP..... 198
249 PLYSYTTDGNDTVTESSDGLWNNNQTQLFLEHSLLTANTTKGIYAGVCIS 298
199 ...SYTPADWNGTVTSSEEAWN^NH^TVR^IPLRKP..QRNPTKGFYVGMSVA 243
299 VLVLLALLGVIIAKKY.FFKKEVQQLR.....PHKSCIHQRE 334
244 ALLLLL^ASTVVVTRYIIIRKKMGSLSFVAFHVS^KSRALQNAAI^VH^PRA 292

FIG. 5

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/09303

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
IPC 6	C12N15/12	C07K14/47	C12N15/62	C07K16/18	A61K38/16
	G01N33/50	C12Q1/68	C12N1/21	C12N5/10	C12N5/12
	A61K48/00				

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K A61K G01N C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96 04376 A (US HEALTH) 15 February 1996 see page 39 - page 41 see page 43 ---	1
X	WETERMAN A.M.J. ET AL: "nmb, a novel gene, is expressed in low-metastatic human melanoma cell lines and xenografts" INT. J. CANCER, vol. 60, 1995, pages 73-81, XP002044250 see the whole document -----	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 October 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.11.97

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Authorized officer

Espen, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 97/093

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reason(s):

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 13(1)

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the application.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 97 09303

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Remark : Although claims 22-36 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body , and although claims 38-39, and in part 37,40,41 are directed to a diagnostic method practised on the human/animal body , the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational Application No
PCT/US 97/09303

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9604376 A	15-02-96	US 5622861 A AU 3238995 A	22-04-97 04-03-96

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

BNSDOCID <WO 974460A1>



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